SERIES C—No. 7

# HEALTH STATISTICS

*FROM THE U.S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY*

## Currently Employed Persons

## illness and work-loss days

## United States
## July 1959 - June 1960

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE


See inside of back cover
for catalog card.

SERIES C—NO. 7



# HEALTH STATISTICS

*FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY*

## Currently Employed Persons

## illness and work-loss days

## United States
## July 1959 - June 1960

**Selected statistics relating to work-loss days associated with acute and chronic conditions for currently employed persons. Based on data collected in household interviews during July 1959-June 1960.**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General

Washington, D. C. April 1962

# NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director
O. K. Sagen, Ph.D., Assistant Director

# U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Theodore D. Woolsey, Chief
Alice M. Waterhouse, M.D., Chief Medical Advisor
James E. Kelly, D.D.S., Dental Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
Arthur J. Mc Dowell, Chief, Health Examination Survey
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc.D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

## COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

---

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-C7

# CONTENTS

## SYMBOLS AND NOTES

| | |
|---|---|
| Data not available (three dashes) | --- |
| Category not applicable (three dots) | ... |
| Quantity is zero (1 dash) | - |
| Magnitude greater than zero but less than one-half of the unit used | 0 or 0.0 |
| Magnitude of the sampling error precludes showing separate estimates | (*) |

NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within tables may not add to totals

# CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

## INTRODUCTION

During the year July 1959-June 1960 currently employed persons lost approximately 369.9 million days from work, an average of 5.6 days per person, because of illness or injury. These estimates of work loss are not strictly comparable to estimates made for earlier years by the National Health Survey because the present data apply only to the currently employed population, defined as persons 17 years of age or older who had a job or business or worked at any time during the two-week period prior to the week of interview.

The rate of work loss during July 1959-June 1960 was higher in rural-farm areas than in nonfarm and urban areas, increased consistently with age in all areas of residence, and was significantly higher among persons with family income less than $4,000 than among persons with family income of $4,000 or more.

Currently employed persons had an estimated 102 million acute conditions during July 1959-June 1960 with an associated 241 million days of work loss. This represents an average work loss of 2.4 days per acute condition.

Among chronic conditions, heart conditions, orthopedic impairments, conditions of the genitourinary system, and arthritis and rheumatism were major causes of work loss among currently employed persons.

## SOURCE OF DATA

The information contained in this report was obtained from nationwide household interviews conducted by the U. S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during the period July 1959-June 1960. Interviews were conducted in approximately 38,000 households comprising 125,000 persons. The survey is continuous, each week covering a random sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States.

This report was prepared by Geraldine A. Gleeson of the U. S. National Health Survey staff.

In the survey, questions on work-loss days, as well as on restricted-activity, bed-, and school-loss days, are asked in relation to the two-week interval prior to the week of interview, and responses are expanded to produce an annual estimate (see Estimating Methods, Appendix I). In an attempt to collect information which would appropriately measure days of work loss and at the same time produce a population figure that would be suitable for estimating the rate of work loss, several questions were added to the questionnaire used in the survey during the period July 1959-June 1960 (see Appendix III). In the interview all persons 17 years of age and over were asked if they worked at a job or business in the two weeks prior to the week of interview. Persons who said they had not worked during the period were asked if they had a job or business. Those who answered "yes" to either question were considered as currently employed, and only such persons were asked the number of days lost from work because of illness or injury. These figures, the currently employed persons and the number of days they lost from work, form the basis of annual estimates for the period July 1959-June 1960.

During the first two years of the survey, July 1957-June 1959, information on days of work loss during the two-week period prior to the week of interview was obtained from all persons who answered affirmatively the question "Last week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for . . . (reported condition)?" Since this question was not limited to employed persons and in effect allowed the respondent to determine work status, there is little doubt that in some instances days of work loss were reported for the chronically ill or impaired who were no longer able to work and for other persons who were unemployed during the time period under consideration. Estimates of the annual number of days lost from work derived from these data have been presented in a number of National Health Survey reports that were based on the first two years of data collection (e.g., Series B, No. 10 and Series C, Nos. 4, 5, and 6). In most instances, work-loss days were shown only

for persons who reported working as their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview, but in some cases estimates of days of work loss in the entire population were shown. Accordingly, rates of work loss were based on the "usually working" or the total U. S. population. Because of the changes in concepts and definitions relating to work loss, estimates for the first three years of the National Health Survey are not suitable for trend analysis.

Included in Appendix I of this report is a brief description of the survey design and methods used in estimation. Since all of the data included in this report are estimates based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling errors. While the sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude, where an estimated number or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts from which approximate sampling errors may be estimated and instructions for using the charts are also presented in Appendix I.

Definitions of the terms used in this report may be found in Appendix II. Since many of the terms have specialized meanings it is suggested that the reader familiarize himself with these definitions. A facsimile of the health interview questionnaire used during the period July 1959-June 1960 is presented in Appendix III.

The estimates in this report for the currently employed population and days of work loss are not official labor force statistics. Emphasis on the illness and disability of currently employed persons required procedures for measuring employment status which resulted in estimates similar to but not precisely the same as official data.

## WORK-LOSS DAYS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

During the year July 1959-June 1960 approximately 369.9 million person-days were lost from work by currently employed persons because of illness or injury. A day was counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business but instead lost the entire day because of illness. It should be noted that person-days of work loss represent an unduplicated count of all work-loss days ascribed to acute or chronic illness, i.e., a day on which a person was absent from work because of more than one condition was counted only once in the estimation of person-days.

Estimates of the number of days lost from work and the work-loss days per currently employed person per year are shown by sex and age in detailed tables 1-6. The days of work loss increased with age in each of the residence groups shown in table 1. Currently employed persons in rural-farm areas lost an average of 6.9 days per year as compared with 5.2 days for persons in rural-nonfarm areas, and 5.5 days in urban areas. This excess of work loss in rural-farm areas was greater among males than among females, and the rate was particularly high in rural-farm areas for males in the age intervals between 35 and 54 years. In general, the rate of work loss in all areas of residence was higher for females than for males in the younger age groups, but was higher for males among older persons (fig. 1).

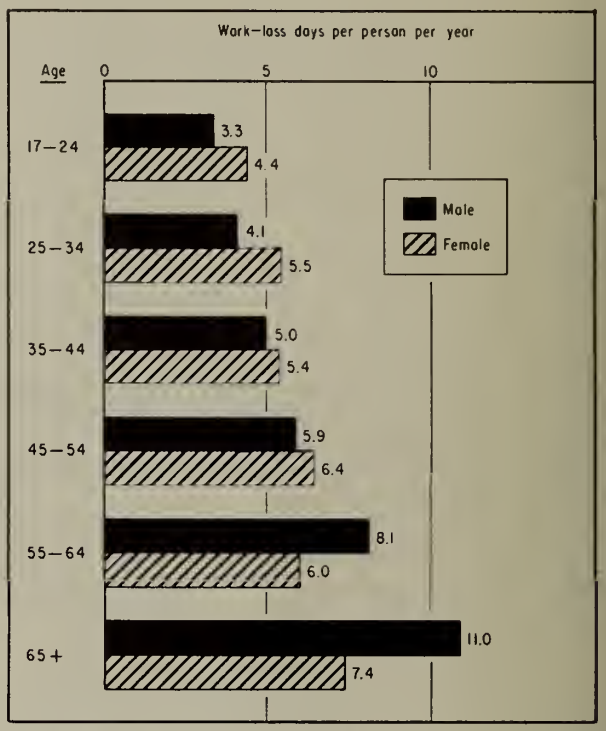



*Figure 1. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by sex and age.*

Work loss was slightly higher in the South than in any of the other three geographic regions for both males and females (tables 2 and 3). This higher rate of disability leading to work loss is in line with the higher number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days reported in the South (Series B, No. 29), the higher prevalence of chronic illness, and the greater amount of chronic limitation of activity reported in this area (Series C, No. 5).

As in the case of other measures of disability, the rate of work loss was highest among persons with low family income (tables 4 and 5). Among males the work loss per person per year

for persons with family income less than $2,000 was higher in every age group than that for persons with family income from $2,000-3,999. However, among females these two income groups had about the same rate of work loss, with rates for persons 55 years of age and over decidedly lower in both income groups than comparable rates among males. This high rate of work loss among older males in low family income groups may be related to the fact that economic need oftentimes forces an older man in poor health to remain in the labor force and, because of his health, he is subject to a high number of work-loss days. It is less likely that a woman in similar circumstances could or would continue working. Thus, older women who are in the employed population are likely to be a selected population in relation to health and as such would have a lower rate of work loss than would males of corresponding ages.

In general, the rate of work loss per person per year increased with age in each of the family income groups (fig. 2). The one exception occurred in the income group $4,000-6,999 where the rate dropped from 6.6 days per person in the age group 55-64 to 5.2 days for persons 65+. While this deviation could occur as the result of sampling variation, it is possible that the true rate of work loss is low among persons 65+ in this income group because of changes in the composition of the employed population at this age level.

In table 6, the number and rate of work-loss days are shown for currently employed persons according to their usual activity status during most of the 12 months prior to interview. The columns headed "usually working" show work-loss data based on the two weeks prior to interview for persons who stated they had been working during most of the 12-month period prior to interview. These rates of work loss are somewhat comparable to those shown for "usually working" persons in Series B, No. 10, but have the additional restriction that the person must have either worked or had a job or business during the two weeks prior to interview in order to be included in the estimate of the currently employed population (the denominator of the rate). It is also difficult to assess the difference in the current rates (July 1959-June 1960) and those shown for July 1957-June 1958 in Series B, No. 10, because rates for the earlier period were unduly affected by the epidemic of Asian influenza during the fall of 1957.

Data shown for persons keeping house (table 6) represent work-loss estimates for women who were employed or had a job at any time during the two weeks prior to interview, but who had described their usual activity status during the previous 12 months as keeping house. Persons in this category are, in general, part-time and seasonal workers. Work-loss rates for these women were lower than rates for "usually working" women, possibly because they were not exposed to the risk of losing time from work to the same degree as persons who worked full time, or they may have had more flexibility in adjusting their work to periods of time during which they were in good health.

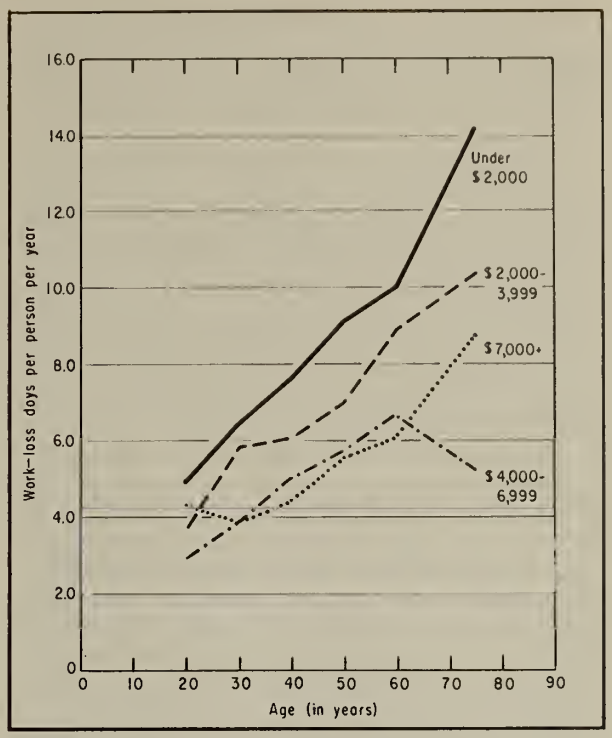



*Figure 2. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by age and family income.*

The "other" column in table 6 contains work-loss data for persons 17 years of age or older who worked or had a job or business at any time during the two weeks prior to interview, but described their status during the 12 months prior to interview as going to school, looking for work, retired, or other than working or keeping house. It is known from other data (Duration of Limitation of Activity, Series B-No. 31) that a large proportion of adults who do not usually work nor keep house have chronic conditions, many of which impose limitations upon their ability to engage in work. The problems of ill health which characterize a substantial proportion of this "other" group are undoubtedly reflected in the high rate of work loss among those in the age intervals between 35 and 64 years. Many of them would be in the "usually working" or "keeping house" groups if their health permitted.

## ACUTE CONDITIONS AND ASSOCIATED WORK LOSS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

Approximately 102 million, or 29 percent, of the estimated total of 355 million acute conditions reported during the period July 1959-June 1960, occurred among currently employed persons. Since proportionately more men than women are in the currently employed population, 40 percent of all acute conditions for males occurred among currently employed males, while 20 percent of all acute conditions for females were among currently employed females (table A).

In detailed tables 7-11 the annual incidence of all acute conditions and for each of 10 acute condition groups with their associated work loss are shown by sex, age, residence, and geographic region. In each of these tables incidence estimates are presented for the total population for comparison with the incidence of acute conditions among currently employed persons. The estimated number of work-loss days associated with all acute conditions and with each condition group, together with the number of work-loss days per case among currently employed persons are shown. Tables 7-9 include estimates of the average number of currently employed persons absent from work each working day because of all acute conditions and for each of the condition groups. Method of computation and qualifications for the estimates shown in the last column are presented later in this report.

In the National Health Survey, an acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months, and has involved either medical attention or one or more days of restricted activity. In deriving estimates of the incidence of acute conditions only those conditions which had their onset during the two weeks prior to the week of interview are included. However, the conditions and impairments listed on Cards A and B (Appendix III) are never considered as acute regardless of duration of the condition. The acute condition groups used in this report with equivalent International Classification Code numbers are listed below.

| Condition Groups | International Classification Code Numbers 1955 Revision |
|---|---|
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 020-138 |
| The "virus" (not otherwise specified) | 097* |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 020-096, 100-138 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 470-475, 511, 514, 517 |
| Common cold | 470 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 471-475, 511, 514, 517 |
| Other respiratory conditions | 480-501, 518-525, 527 783 |
| Digestive system conditions | 530-539, 543-553, 570 571, 573-587, 784, 785 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | N800-N848 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | N870-N885, N890-N895 N900-N908 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | N910-N929 |
| Other current injuries | N850-N869, N930-N994 N996-N999 |
| All other acute conditions | All other acute condition numbers |

*This code, not included in the ICD categories, was devised to identify conditions reported as "the virus" in the household interview.

Of the 102 million acute conditions among currently employed persons, 60 million, about 59 percent, were respiratory conditions (table 7). The common cold and the conditions comprising the category "other respiratory conditions," namely, influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, and

Table A. Percentage of acute conditions among currently employed persons by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

| Sex | Number of acute conditions in thousands | | Percentage of total conditions in currently employed persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total population | Currently employed persons | |
| Both sexes---------- | 355,150 | 102,178 | 29 |
| Male---------- | 161,564 | 64,335 | 40 |
| Female---------- | 193,587 | 37,843 | 20 |

other diseases of the lower respiratory tract, were the components for which the rates were highest in the currently employed as well as in the total population. Rates for infective and parasitic diseases were significantly lower in the currently employed population than in the total population; the inclusion of the common childhood diseases in this category was chiefly responsible for the difference.

The only condition category that produced a higher rate when confined to the currently employed population was the injury group described as fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains. Even though all of these injuries did not happen while the persons involved were at work, the higher rate among employed persons may be related to their greater exposure to risk of injury. This condition group also was responsible for a significantly higher number of work-loss days per case, 5.6 days, than any of the other acute condition groups.

Data in the final column in tables 7-9, showing the average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of acute illnesses and injuries, are presented as a rough measure of the economic impact of those conditions that are usually of short duration. Data for all currently employed persons shown in table 7 indicate that approximately 985,000 were absent each day because of these acute conditions. This estimate was computed by dividing the sum of work-loss days ascribed to each of the condition groups by 245 days, the number of work days for an individual in an average year. Work-loss days which were assigned to more than one condition have been counted more than once in the total, resulting in some degree of overestimation in the 985,000 persons. However, in the case of acute conditions where it is unusual, with the possible exception of the several types of injuries, for a person to be incapacitated with two or more conditions at one time, the amount of duplication in the work-loss days is probably not great.

The average number of persons absent from work each day is, in effect, a composite index of work loss which, for a particular condition, takes into account the incidence of the condition, the number of persons in the currently employed population, and the average number of work-loss days per case. For example, a category such as "other respiratory conditions," which has a high rate of incidence, 413.8 cases per 1,000 currently employed persons, and a comparatively long period of disability per case, 2.9 days of work loss, is responsible for the absence of 325,000 persons on an average work day. The common cold with an equivalent incidence rate, 405.8 cases per 1,000, but with a low average number of work-loss days per case, results in an absence of 124,000 persons per day. Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains have a low incidence rate, 78.5 cases per 1,000 currently employed persons, but the long period of disability per case, 5.6 work-loss days, produces an estimate of 119,000 persons absent per work day.

The incidence rates for total acute conditions decreased with age among currently employed persons as well as in the total population (table 8). On the other hand, the average number of work-loss days per case increased among older working persons, with 1.9 days per acute condition for persons under 25 years of age, 2.1 days per condition for those 25-44 years, and 2.9 days per condition among persons 45 years and older. Because of the longer period of work loss per case among older persons, the average number of persons absent from work each day due to acute conditions increased with age. Work loss due to other respiratory conditions and to various types of injuries is responsible for the general increase in work loss among persons 45 years and older.

Again, it should be emphasized that these statistics cover only the absences resulting from acute illnesses and injuries. Some estimates relating to time lost from work due to chronic conditions are presented in the next section of this report.

In table 9, data on the incidence of acute conditions are shown for all persons and for currently employed persons according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview. Also shown are work-loss estimates by usual activity status. This classification of currently employed persons, as pointed out earlier, in effect, divides the working population into full-time workers and part-time or seasonal workers. Estimates of illness and work-loss days for part-time workers have not been shown for some of the condition groups because of their unreliability due to the sampling error.

On the basis of data presented in table 9, 897,000 persons, or 91 percent of the 985,000 currently employed persons absent from work on an average work day because of an acute illness, were persons whose activity status had been "usually working" during the 12 months prior to interview. This means that part-time and seasonal workers are responsible for approximately 9 percent of the work loss due to acute conditions.

The rate of incidence of acute conditions, and the average number of work-loss days per condition were quite similar for residents of urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas (table 10). The incidence rate for total acute conditions among currently employed persons and the average days of work loss per case were approximately the same in the Northeast, North Central, and South regions (table 11). In the West, however,

the incidence rate for currently employed persons, as well as for the total population, was significantly higher than in the other geographic regions. Other respiratory conditions and fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains were the chief contributors to the high incidence rates in the West. The number of work-loss days per case of these conditions, as well as for all acute conditions, were not markedly different from rates of work loss in the other geographic regions.

## CHRONIC CONDITIONS REPORTED ON INTERVIEW AND ASSOCIATED WORK-LOSS DAYS AMONG CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

Of the estimated 135 million chronic conditions reported in the total population of the United States during July 1959-June 1960, approximately 57 million, or 43 percent, were among currently employed persons. Among males, 62 percent of all chronic conditions were among the currently employed, and for females, 27 percent of the conditions were reported for currently employed women (table B). These percentages, as would be expected, are appreciably higher than comparable percentages for acute conditions, since chronic conditions are more prevalent among adults, while a high proportion of acute conditions occur among persons under 17 years of age.

The health interview phase of the National Health Survey, on which this report is based, measures the presence of disease or illness in terms of cases which the respondent in the interview is aware of, remembers, and considers of sufficient importance to report. For this reason the prevalence of chronic conditions based on interview data may differ widely from estimates made from findings in clinical studies where conditions are detected by means of diagnostic tests and clinically recognizable symptoms. In general, chronic conditions which have been seen recently by a physician or have caused some disability are considered to be reported in the household interview with a fair degree of accuracy and completeness. An exception to this is the reporting of conditions, such as mental illness, which people are reluctant to mention to an interviewer.

Because of the factors that influence the accuracy and completeness of the reporting of chronic conditions in the household interview it has been the policy of the National Health Survey to prepare individual reports dealing with specific conditions or condition categories. This has made it possible for each report to enlarge upon the limitations and qualifications of prevalence data pertaining to the particular diagnostic category. In subsequent reports issued by the Health Interview Survey, condition categories, which had thus been properly qualified, were included in a selected list of chronic conditions for which prevalence data, disability days, and other related information were presented (Series C, Nos. 4, 5, and 6).

In the present report, however, tables 12-16 include a number of chronic condition categories for which individual reports have not been prepared. Since the qualifications relating to these condition categories pertain for the most part to the prevalence of the conditions rather than to the more tangible measures of chronic morbidity, e.g., disability days, estimates of the total prevalence for all of the condition categories as well as that for currently employed persons have not been included in these tables. The number of work-loss days, which constitutes an appropriate measure of impact of chronic illness in the currently employed population, and at the same time provides an index to the relative economic costs of the various chronic condition categories, has been used to describe the effects of chronic illness on the employed population.

Table B. Percentage of chronic conditions among currently employed persons by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

| Sex | Number of chronic conditions in thousands | | Percentage of total conditions in currently employed persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total population | Currently employed persons | |
| Both sexes | 134,609 | 57,284 | 43 |
| Male | 59,992 | 36,963 | 62 |
| Female | 74,618 | 20,321 | 27 |

A chronic condition is defined in the Health Interview Survey as a condition that has lasted more than three months, or is one of the conditions listed on Cards A and B of the questionnaire (see Appendix III). Annual estimates of the number of days lost from work are based on the number of work-loss days associated with the condition during the two-week period prior to the week of interview. The chronic condition groups shown in this report with equivalent International Classification Code Numbers are listed below.

| Condition Groups | International Classification Code Numbers 1955 Revision |
|---|---|
| Heart conditions | 410-443 |
| High blood pressure | 444-447 |
| Varicose veins | 460, 462 |
| Hemorrhoids | 461 |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | 400-403, 450-456 463-468, 782 |
| Chronic sinusitis | 513 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 502 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 480-493, 510-512 514-527, 783 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | 001-019 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 020-138 |
| Headache and migraine | 354, 791 |
| Peptic ulcer | 540-542 |
| Hernia | 560-561 |
| Diseases of gallbladder | 584-586 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 530-539, 543-553 570, 572-583, 587 784, 785 |
| Menstrual disorders | 634 |
| Menopausal disorders | 635 |
| Other conditions of genitourinary system | 590-633, 636-637 786, 789 |
| Skin conditions | 690-716 |
| Anemia and related conditions | 290-299 |
| Asthma-hay fever | 240-241 |
| All other allergies | 242-245 |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | 250-254 |
| Diabetes | 260 |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 083, 300-324, 327 |
| Residuals (type unspecified) of fractures and dislocations | N800-N839 w/.9 |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 720-727 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 730-749 |
| Orthopedic impairments | - |
| All other chronic conditions | All other chronic condition code numbers |

For each of these conditions, the number of associated work-loss days and the number of days per 1,000 currently employed persons are shown by sex, age, residence, family income, and usual activity status in tables 12-16. The average number of persons absent from work each day because of the listed conditions are shown by sex and age.

As in the case of acute conditions, work-loss days associated with more than one chronic condition or with coincident acute and chronic conditions have been assigned to each of the conditions. However, there is probably a greater amount of duplication where chronic conditions are involved because, unlike acute conditions where the concept of acute illness implies illness episodes of comparatively short duration, chronic illness is of longer duration, in fact, often of a permanent nature. This characteristic of chronic illness tends to increase the probability of a person having several conditions at one time as well as having work-loss days which are associated with more than one condition. Because of this known duplication when work-loss data for the conditions listed in tables 12-16 are summed, information for "all conditions" is not shown in these tables.

From estimates shown in table 12, the chief contributors to work loss among chronic conditions were heart conditions, orthopedic impairments, conditions of the genitourinary system, and arthritis and rheumatism. With the exception of conditions of the genitourinary system, the rate of work loss associated with these conditions was appreciably greater for males than for females. In the interpretation of the data on the average number of persons absent from work each day because of the conditions shown in table 12, it should be kept in mind that there are about twice as many males as females in the currently employed population which would in itself account to some degree for the smaller number of females absent from work each day.

For most of the condition categories shown, the number of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons increased with age (table 13). For some of the conditions estimates of work-loss days among currently employed persons under 25 years of age were quite low. This is due to the combined influence of the low prevalence of chronic conditions in the age group 17-24, and the small proportion of the currently employed population included in this age interval. Among persons in the currently employed population who were 45 years of age and over, heart conditions were responsible for the loss of 499.0 condition days per 1,000 persons per year; arthritis and rheumatism, 397.8 days per 1,000 persons; and orthopedic impairments, 333.4 condition days per 1,000 persons. These rates of work loss are due to the high prevalence of these conditions among persons 45 years and over.

In terms of the number of days lost by currently employed persons, more work loss occurred in urban than in rural-farm or nonfarm areas. However, when measured by days of work loss per 1,000 currently employed persons, the rate of work loss was much higher for persons

Table C. Percent distribution of currently employed persons by age according to family income: United States, July 1959-June 1960

| Family income | All ages | Under 25 | 25-44 | 45+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under $4,000---------- | 100.0 | 18.1 | 37.5 | 44.4 |
| $4,000+---------- | 100.0 | 13.0 | 49.5 | 37.5 |

living in rural-farm areas than for those living in urban or rural-nonfarm areas (table 14). Conditions which were major contributors to work loss in rural-farm areas included arthritis and rheumatism, conditions of the genitourinary system, orthopedic impairments, peptic ulcer, and hernia.

The rate of work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons for most of the condition categories was higher for persons with family income under $4,000 than for persons with family income $4,000 and over (table 15). In particular, work loss in the lower income group was high for those conditions which are known to be prevalent among older persons, such as heart conditions, arthritis and rheumatism, and other diseases of the muscles and joints. Of all persons in the income group under $4,000, 44.4 percent were 45 years or older, while only 37.5 percent of those in the income group $4,000 and over were 45 years or older. This higher proportion of older persons in the lower income group accounts to some extent for the higher rate of work loss in the lower income group (table C).

The usual activity status groups shown in table 16 consist of persons whose usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to interview was working, keeping house, and other. When the population within each of these usual activity groups is restricted to persons who worked or had a job during the two-week period prior to the week of interview, i.e., the currently employed population, the rate of work loss per 1,000 currently employed persons (table 16) represents roughly work loss among full-time workers (usually working), women who worked part time (keeping house), and retired persons or students who worked part time (other). Among the retired persons in the "other" activity status group are a number of persons who were retired because of chronic illness. This would account to some extent for the high rate of work loss in the "other" group for many of the chronic conditions.

## RELATIVE AMOUNT OF WORK LOSS ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS

It was noted from table 1 that an estimated 369,889,000 days were lost from work during July 1959-June 1960 by currently employed persons. There were 241,430,000 work-loss days associated with acute conditions (table 7), and

Table D. Proportion of work-loss days due to acute and to chronic conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

| Work-loss days | All ages-17+ | | 17-24 | | 25-44 | | 45+ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number in thousands | Percent | Number in thousands | Percent | Number in thousands | Percent | Number in thousands | Percent |
| Days lost from work by currently employed persons------ | 369,889 | 100.0 | 36,780 | 100.0 | 145,171 | 100.0 | 187,939 | 100.0 |
| Work-loss days associated with: | | | | | | | | |
| Acute conditions---------- | 241,430 | 65.3 | 29,846 | 81.1 | 102,823 | 70.8 | 108,761 | 57.9 |
| Chronic conditions-------- | 195,722 | 52.9 | 9,751 | 26.5 | 64,528 | 44.4 | 121,443 | 64.6 |
| Work-loss days associated with more than one condition--------- | 67,263 | 18.2 | 2,817 | 7.6 | 22,180 | 15.2 | 42,265 | 22.5 |

195,722,000 associated with chronic conditions (from table 12). As explained in previous sections of this report, the summation of the work-loss days ascribed to acute conditions and those associated with chronic conditions exceeds the number of person work-loss days because it sometimes happens that a person loses time from work because of concurrent conditions, i.e., two or more acute conditions, two or more chronic conditions, or chronic and acute conditions.

Because of this duplication of days for conditions, the percentages in table D showing the distribution of work-loss days among acute and chronic conditions add to more than 100 percent. The amount by which the summed percentages exceed 100 percent (18 percent) represents the percentage of work days lost by currently employed persons that were associated with more than one condition. The percentage of work-loss days ascribed to two or more conditions increased consistently with the age of the currently employed population (table D).

If it is assumed that all of the work-loss days associated with more than one condition were associated with chronic conditions, then the difference between 195,722,000 days and 67,263,000 days (128,459,000 days) represents the minimal number of work-loss days (or person-days) associated with chronic illness.

# DETAILED TABLES

Page

CHRONIC CONDITIONS



POPULATION

Table 1. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the relinbility of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Residence | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All areas | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm | All areas | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm |
| | Number of work-loss days in thousands | | | | Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 369,889 | 231,875 | 86,451 | 51,563 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 |
| 17-24 | 36,780 | 24,242 | 8,045 | 4,493 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 25-34 | 62,907 | 40,184 | 15,629 | 7,094 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 5.6 |
| 35-44 | 82,264 | 52,977 | 20,236 | 9,051 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| 45-54 | 87,250 | 52,336 | 20,884 | 14,030 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 8.6 |
| 55-64 | 69,069 | 45,146 | 14,204 | 9,719 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| 65+ | 31,620 | 16,991 | 7,453 | 7,175 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 244,374 | 139,891 | 63,229 | 41,254 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 7.2 |
| 17-24 | 18,854 | 10,319 | 5,337 | 3,198 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 25-34 | 40,648 | 25,167 | 11,003 | 4,479 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| 35-44 | 53,393 | 31,108 | 14,840 | 7,445 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.1 |
| 45-54 | 55,347 | 28,748 | 15,468 | 11,131 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 8.8 |
| 55-64 | 51,671 | 33,439 | 9,909 | 8,323 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.9 |
| 65+ | 24,461 | 11,110 | 6,672 | 6,679 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 16.4 | 14.2 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 125,515 | 91,984 | 23,222 | 10,309 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 6.0 |
| 17-24 | 17,925 | 13,923 | 2,708 | 1,295 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 25-34 | 22,259 | 15,017 | 4,626 | 2,615 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 9.1 |
| 35-44 | 28,871 | 21,869 | 5,396 | 1,607 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| 45-54 | 31,904 | 23,588 | 5,417 | 2,899 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 7.8 |
| 55-64 | 17,398 | 11,707 | 4,294 | 1,396 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 6.3 |
| 65+ | 7,158 | 5,881 | 781 | 497 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 7.2 |

Table 2. Number of work-loss days by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Region | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| | Number of work-loss days in thousands | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 369,889 | 105,804 | 94,982 | 117,961 | 51,142 |
| 17-24 | 36,780 | 10,542 | 10,020 | 11,697 | 4,522 |
| 25-34 | 62,907 | 15,074 | 17,210 | 21,143 | 9,480 |
| 35-44 | 82,264 | 23,327 | 20,904 | 24,399 | 13,634 |
| 45-54 | 87,250 | 23,915 | 25,586 | 27,979 | 9,770 |
| 55-64 | 69,069 | 24,437 | 13,795 | 22,849 | 7,988 |
| 65+ | 31,620 | 8,509 | 7,468 | 9,895 | 5,748 |
| Male | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 244,374 | 68,017 | 67,046 | 75,011 | 34,300 |
| 17-24 | 18,854 | 4,188 | 5,710 | 6,767 | 2,189 |
| 25-34 | 40,648 | 9,608 | 10,887 | 12,606 | 7,547 |
| 35-44 | 53,393 | 15,413 | 16,198 | 14,203 | 7,580 |
| 45-54 | 55,347 | 14,053 | 16,944 | 17,731 | 6,619 |
| 55-64 | 51,671 | 19,589 | 11,333 | 14,748 | 6,000 |
| 65+ | 24,461 | 5,166 | 5,974 | 8,957 | 4,364 |
| Female | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 125,515 | 37,787 | 27,936 | 42,950 | 16,842 |
| 17-24 | 17,925 | 6,353 | 4,310 | 4,930 | 2,332 |
| 25-34 | 22,259 | 5,466 | 6,323 | 8,536 | 1,933 |
| 35-44 | 28,871 | 7,914 | 4,706 | 10,197 | 6,055 |
| 45-54 | 31,904 | 9,863 | 8,642 | 10,248 | 3,150 |
| 55-64 | 17,398 | 4,848 | 2,461 | 8,101 | 1,988 |
| 65+ | 7,158 | 3,343 | 1,494 | 938 | 1,384 |

Table 3. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Region | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All regions | Northeast | North Central | South | West |
| | Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 |
| 17-24 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| 25-34 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 35-44 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| 45-54 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 4.6 |
| 55-64 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 6.3 |
| 65+ | 9.9 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 12.9 |
| Male | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| 17-24 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| 25-34 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| 35-44 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| 45-54 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 |
| 55-64 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 6.9 |
| 65+ | 11.0 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 14.1 |
| Female | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| 17-24 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| 25-34 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| 35-44 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 7.2 |
| 45-54 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 4.2 |
| 55-64 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 5.0 |
| 65+ | 7.4 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 10.2 |

Table 4. Number of work-loss days by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Family income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All incomes | Under $2,000 | $2,000-3,999 | $4,000-6,999 | $7,000+ | Unknown |
| | Number of work-loss days in thousands | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 369,889 | 59,815 | 81,151 | 114,520 | 90,244 | 24,160 |
| 17-24 | 36,780 | 6,863 | 7,891 | 9,283 | 9,769 | 2,973 |
| 25-34 | 62,907 | 6,881 | 15,117 | 23,012 | 14,457 | 3,440 |
| 35-44 | 82,264 | 8,884 | 15,274 | 31,166 | 22,682 | 4,258 |
| 45-54 | 87,250 | 12,364 | 17,618 | 27,458 | 24,629 | 5,181 |
| 55-64 | 69,069 | 11,962 | 17,354 | 19,942 | 14,110 | 5,701 |
| 65+ | 31,620 | 12,860 | 7,897 | 3,658 | 4,597 | 2,607 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 244,374 | 40,010 | 51,426 | 74,849 | 60,764 | 17,326 |
| 17-24 | 18,854 | 4,879 | 3,592 | 4,660 | 3,677 | 2,047 |
| 25-34 | 40,648 | 3,902 | 9,465 | 15,078 | 9,921 | 2,283 |
| 35-44 | 53,393 | 5,991 | 8,627 | 21,185 | 15,213 | 2,377 |
| 45-54 | 55,347 | 7,647 | 9,945 | 16,277 | 17,411 | 4,066 |
| 55-64 | 51,671 | 7,885 | 13,285 | 15,526 | 10,642 | 4,332 |
| 65+ | 24,461 | 9,706 | 6,512 | 2,122 | 3,900 | 2,221 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 125,515 | 19,804 | 29,726 | 39,671 | 29,480 | 6,834 |
| 17-24 | 17,925 | 1,984 | 4,299 | 4,624 | 6,092 | 926 |
| 25-34 | 22,259 | 2,979 | 5,652 | 7,934 | 4,536 | 1,157 |
| 35-44 | 28,871 | 2,892 | 6,648 | 9,981 | 7,469 | 1,881 |
| 45-54 | 31,904 | 4,717 | 7,672 | 11,181 | 7,218 | 1,115 |
| 55-64 | 17,398 | 4,077 | 4,069 | 4,416 | 3,467 | 1,369 |
| 65+ | 7,158 | 3,154 | 1,385 | 1,536 | 697 | 386 |

Table 5. Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Family income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All incomes | Under $2,000 | $2,000-3,999 | $4,000-6,999 | $7,000+ | Unknown |
| | Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year | | | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.6 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| 17-24 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| 25-34 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| 35-44 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| 45-54 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| 55-64 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 |
| 65+ | 9.9 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| Male | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.5 | 9.8 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| 17-24 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 5.3 |
| 25-34 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| 35-44 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| 45-54 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| 55-64 | 8.1 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 7.5 |
| 65+ | 11.0 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 10.2 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| 17-24 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| 25-34 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 |
| 35-44 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| 45-54 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| 55-64 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| 65+ | 7.4 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 5.1 |

Table 6. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Usual activity status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All activities | Usually working | Keeping house | Other | All activities | Usually working | Keeping house | Other |
| | Number of work-loss days in thousands | | | | Number of work-loss days per currently employed person per year | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+--- | 369,889 | 325,174 | 19,287 | 25,428 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 6.7 |
| 17-24---------- | 36,780 | 30,356 | 998 | 5,426 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 25-34---------- | 62,907 | 56,916 | 4,344 | 1,646 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| 35-44---------- | 82,264 | 73,726 | 5,398 | 3,140 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 16.6 |
| 45-54---------- | 87,250 | 78,813 | 4,364 | 4,074 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 16.8 |
| 55-64---------- | 69,069 | 58,591 | 2,302 | 8,175 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 30.6 |
| 65+---------- | 31,620 | 26,772 | 1,881 | 2,967 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Male | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+--- | 244,374 | 222,316 | ... | 22,058 | 5.5 | 5.4 | ... | 7.8 |
| 17-24---------- | 18,854 | 15,496 | ... | 3,359 | 3.3 | 3.7 | ... | 2.3 |
| 25-34---------- | 40,648 | 39,040 | ... | 1,608 | 4.1 | 4.0 | ... | 5.6 |
| 35-44---------- | 53,393 | 50,906 | ... | 2,487 | 5.0 | 4.9 | ... | 14.1 |
| 45-54---------- | 55,347 | 51,885 | ... | 3,462 | 5.9 | 5.7 | ... | 15.6 |
| 55-64---------- | 51,671 | 43,496 | ... | 8,175 | 8.1 | 7.1 | ... | 32.2 |
| 65+---------- | 24,461 | 21,494 | ... | 2,967 | 11.0 | 11.7 | ... | 7.6 |
| Female | | | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+--- | 125,515 | 102,858 | 19,287 | 3,370 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| 17-24---------- | 17,925 | 14,860 | 998 | 2,067 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 25-34---------- | 22,259 | 17,876 | 4,344 | 38 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| 35-44---------- | 28,871 | 22,821 | 5,398 | 653 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 50.2 |
| 45-54---------- | 31,904 | 26,928 | 4,364 | 612 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 30.6 |
| 55-64---------- | 17,398 | 15,096 | 2,302 | (*) | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.0 | (*) |
| 65+---------- | 7,158 | 5,278 | 1,881 | (*) | 7.4 | 8.7 | 6.1 | (*) |

Table 7. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | | Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ In thousands | Days per case among currently employed persons | |
| | In thousands | | | | | | |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 355,150 | 102,178 | 2,033.8 | 1,537.1 | 241,430 | 2.4 | 985 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 42,702 | 7,785 | 244.5 | 117.1 | 17,248 | 2.2 | 70 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 21,915 | 5,829 | 125.5 | 87.7 | 13,106 | 2.2 | 53 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 20,787 | 1,956 | 119.0 | 29.4 | 4,142 | 2.1 | 17 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 125,894 | 32,793 | 721.0 | 493.3 | 38,357 | 1.2 | 157 |
| Common cold | 99,704 | 26,978 | 571.0 | 405.8 | 30,365 | 1.1 | 124 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 26,190 | 5,815 | 150.0 | 87.5 | 7,992 | 1.4 | 33 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 82,012 | 27,506 | 469.7 | 413.8 | 79,586 | 2.9 | 325 |
| Digestive system conditions | 18,590 | 5,867 | 106.5 | 88.3 | 17,479 | 3.0 | 71 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 11,863 | 5,217 | 67.9 | 78.5 | 29,246 | 5.6 | 119 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 12,996 | 4,531 | 74.4 | 68.2 | 7,384 | 1.6 | 30 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 10,339 | 3,349 | 59.2 | 50.4 | 11,688 | 3.5 | 48 |
| Other current injuries | 10,489 | 3,576 | 60.1 | 53.8 | 11,151 | 3.1 | 46 |
| All other acute conditions | 40,265 | 11,554 | 230.6 | 173.8 | 29,291 | 2.5 | 120 |
| **Male** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 161,564 | 64,335 | 1,901.2 | 1,456.6 | 151,324 | 2.4 | 618 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 19,511 | 5,182 | 229.6 | 117.3 | 11,546 | 2.2 | 47 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 10,107 | 3,770 | 118.9 | 85.4 | 8,674 | 2.3 | 35 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 9,404 | 1,412 | 110.7 | 32.0 | 2,872 | 2.0 | 12 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 57,886 | 19,859 | 681.2 | 449.6 | 22,467 | 1.1 | 92 |
| Common cold | 46,326 | 16,664 | 545.1 | 377.3 | 17,705 | 1.1 | 72 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 11,560 | 3,195 | 136.0 | 72.3 | 4,762 | 1.5 | 19 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 37,098 | 17,638 | 436.6 | 399.3 | 48,406 | 2.7 | 198 |
| Digestive system conditions | 8,277 | 3,584 | 97.4 | 81.1 | 13,250 | 3.7 | 54 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 6,353 | 3,797 | 74.8 | 86.0 | 19,953 | 5.3 | 81 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 8,029 | 3,547 | 94.5 | 80.3 | 4,913 | 1.4 | 20 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 4,639 | 2,092 | 54.6 | 47.4 | 6,475 | 3.1 | 26 |
| Other current injuries | 5,960 | 2,869 | 70.1 | 65.0 | 8,182 | 2.9 | 33 |
| All other acute conditions | 13,811 | 5,767 | 162.5 | 130.6 | 16,132 | 2.8 | 66 |
| **Female** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 193,587 | 37,843 | 2,159.6 | 1,696.5 | 90,106 | 2.4 | 368 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 23,191 | 2,603 | 258.7 | 116.7 | 5,702 | 2.2 | 23 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 11,808 | 2,059 | 131.7 | 92.3 | 4,432 | 2.2 | 18 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 11,383 | 544 | 127.0 | 24.4 | 1,270 | 2.3 | 5 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 68,007 | 12,935 | 758.7 | 579.9 | 15,890 | 1.2 | 65 |
| Common cold | 53,378 | 10,315 | 595.5 | 462.4 | 12,660 | 1.2 | 52 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 14,630 | 2,620 | 163.2 | 117.5 | 3,230 | 1.2 | 13 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 44,914 | 9,868 | 501.0 | 442.4 | 31,180 | 3.2 | 127 |
| Digestive system conditions | 10,313 | 2,283 | 115.0 | 102.3 | 4,229 | 1.9 | 17 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 5,511 | 1,420 | 61.5 | 63.7 | 9,293 | 6.5 | 38 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 4,967 | 983 | 55.4 | 44.1 | 2,471 | 2.5 | 10 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 5,701 | 1,257 | 63.6 | 56.4 | 5,212 | 4.1 | 21 |
| Other current injuries | 4,528 | 706 | 50.5 | 31.7 | 2,969 | 4.2 | 12 |
| All other acute conditions | 26,455 | 5,787 | 295.1 | 259.4 | 13,160 | 2.3 | 54 |

[1] Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 8. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Age and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | | Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ In thousands | Days per case among currently employed persons | |
| | In thousands | | | | | | |
| **Under 25** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 205,624 | 16,068 | 2,623.7 | 1,660.9 | 29,846 | 1.9 | 122 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 30,541 | 1,172 | 389.7 | 121.1 | 2,711 | 2.3 | 11 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 12,465 | 743 | 159.1 | 76.8 | 2,065 | 2.8 | 8 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 18,076 | 430 | 230.6 | 44.4 | 646 | 1.5 | 3 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 80,018 | 5,468 | 1,021.0 | 565.2 | 6,645 | 1.2 | 27 |
| Common cold | 61,012 | 4,212 | 778.5 | 435.4 | 4,698 | 1.1 | 19 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 19,006 | 1,256 | 242.5 | 129.8 | 1,947 | 1.6 | 8 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 39,352 | 3,234 | 502.1 | 334.3 | 8,928 | 2.8 | 36 |
| Digestive system conditions | 10,549 | 1,126 | 134.6 | 116.4 | 1,951 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 5,082 | 916 | 64.8 | 94.7 | 2,488 | 2.7 | 10 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 8,165 | 1,059 | 104.2 | 109.5 | 669 | 0.6 | 3 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 5,053 | 417 | 64.5 | 43.1 | 1,587 | 3.8 | 6 |
| Other current injuries | 6,016 | 688 | 76.8 | 71.1 | 885 | 1.3 | 4 |
| All other acute conditions | 20,848 | 1,987 | 266.0 | 205.4 | 3,982 | 2.0 | 16 |
| **25-44** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 79,745 | 49,076 | 1,756.1 | 1,636.0 | 102,823 | 2.1 | 420 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 7,546 | 4,307 | 166.2 | 143.6 | 8,863 | 2.1 | 36 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 5,851 | 3,368 | 128.8 | 112.3 | 7,157 | 2.1 | 29 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1,695 | 939 | 37.3 | 31.3 | 1,706 | 1.8 | 7 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 23,303 | 14,959 | 513.2 | 498.7 | 15,705 | 1.0 | 64 |
| Common cold | 18,905 | 12,085 | 416.3 | 402.9 | 12,078 | 1.0 | 49 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 4,398 | 2,873 | 96.9 | 95.8 | 3,628 | 1.3 | 15 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 22,478 | 13,995 | 495.0 | 466.5 | 30,367 | 2.2 | 124 |
| Digestive system conditions | 4,321 | 2,859 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 9,789 | 3.4 | 40 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 3,347 | 2,278 | 73.7 | 75.9 | 12,454 | 5.5 | 51 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 2,773 | 2,047 | 61.1 | 68.2 | 5,008 | 2.4 | 20 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 2,292 | 1,529 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 3,173 | 2.1 | 13 |
| Other current injuries | 2,368 | 1,762 | 52.1 | 58.7 | 4,851 | 2.8 | 20 |
| All other acute conditions | 11,317 | 5,340 | 249.2 | 178.0 | 12,613 | 2.4 | 51 |
| **45+** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 69,781 | 37,034 | 1,372.5 | 1,381.8 | 108,761 | 2.9 | 444 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 4,616 | 2,306 | 90.8 | 86.0 | 5,674 | 2.5 | 23 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 3,600 | 1,719 | 70.8 | 64.1 | 3,883 | 2.3 | 16 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1,016 | 587 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 1,791 | 3.1 | 7 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 22,573 | 12,366 | 444.0 | 461.4 | 16,006 | 1.3 | 65 |
| Common cold | 19,787 | 10,681 | 389.2 | 398.5 | 13,589 | 1.3 | 55 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 2,785 | 1,685 | 54.8 | 62.9 | 2,417 | 1.4 | 10 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 20,181 | 10,276 | 396.9 | 383.4 | 40,291 | 3.9 | 164 |
| Digestive system conditions | 3,720 | 1,882 | 73.2 | 70.2 | 5,739 | 3.0 | 23 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 3,434 | 2,023 | 67.5 | 75.5 | 14,304 | 7.1 | 58 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 2,058 | 1,425 | 40.5 | 53.2 | 1,707 | 1.2 | 7 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 2,994 | 1,403 | 58.9 | 52.3 | 6,927 | 4.9 | 28 |
| Other current injuries | 2,105 | 1,126 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 5,414 | 4.8 | 22 |
| All other acute conditions | 8,100 | 4,227 | 159.3 | 157.7 | 12,699 | 3.0 | 52 |

[1] Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 9. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, work-loss days associated with acute conditions, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Usual activity status and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | | Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ In thousands | Days per case among currently employed persons | |
| | In thousands | | | | | | |
| **Usually working-17+** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 93,363 | 88,395 | 1,522.8 | 1,510.4 | 219,690 | 2.5 | 897 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 7,028 | 6,740 | 114.6 | 115.2 | 15,345 | 2.3 | 63 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 5,108 | 4,925 | 83.3 | 84.2 | 11,377 | 2.3 | 46 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1,921 | 1,815 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 3,968 | 2.2 | 16 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 29,250 | 27,937 | 477.1 | 477.3 | 33,360 | 1.2 | 136 |
| Common cold | 24,303 | 23,146 | 396.4 | 395.5 | 25,854 | 1.1 | 106 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 4,947 | 4,790 | 80.7 | 81.8 | 7,506 | 1.6 | 31 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 25,555 | 24,086 | 416.8 | 411.5 | 72,555 | 3.0 | 296 |
| Digestive system conditions | 5,165 | 5,093 | 84.2 | 87.0 | 16,797 | 3.3 | 69 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 4,856 | 4,664 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 27,221 | 5.8 | 111 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 4,245 | 4,096 | 69.2 | 70.0 | 6,701 | 1.6 | 27 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 3,121 | 2,909 | 50.9 | 49.7 | 10,405 | 3.6 | 42 |
| Other current injuries | 3,549 | 3,476 | 57.9 | 59.4 | 10,637 | 3.1 | 43 |
| All other acute conditions | 10,594 | 9,394 | 172.8 | 160.5 | 26,669 | 2.8 | 109 |
| **Keeping house-17+** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 66,654 | 8,369 | 1,828.3 | 2,011.3 | 12,229 | 1.5 | 50 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 6,199 | 828 | 170.0 | 199.0 | 1,800 | 2.2 | 7 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 5,083 | 756 | 139.4 | 181.7 | 1,729 | 2.3 | 7 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1,116 | (*) | 30.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 19,098 | 2,518 | 523.9 | 605.1 | 2,376 | 0.9 | 10 |
| Common cold | 15,679 | 1,944 | 430.1 | 467.2 | 2,145 | 1.1 | 9 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 3,419 | 574 | 93.8 | 137.9 | 231 | 0.4 | 1 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 18,641 | 2,452 | 511.3 | 589.3 | 3,572 | 1.5 | 15 |
| Digestive system conditions | 3,529 | 435 | 96.8 | 104.5 | 412 | 0.9 | 2 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 2,332 | 217 | 64.0 | 52.2 | 1,013 | 4.7 | 4 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 1,366 | 175 | 37.5 | 42.1 | 471 | 2.7 | 2 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 2,449 | 296 | 67.2 | 71.1 | 867 | 2.9 | 4 |
| Other current injuries | 1,289 | (*) | 35.4 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| All other acute conditions | 11,751 | 1,414 | 322.3 | 339.8 | 1,357 | 1.0 | 6 |
| **Other** | | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 195,133 | 5,414 | 2,539.0 | 1,430.4 | 9,511 | 1.8 | 39 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 29,475 | (*) | 383.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 11,725 | (*) | 152.6 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 17,751 | (*) | 231.0 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 77,545 | 2,339 | 1,009.0 | 618.0 | 2,621 | 1.1 | 11 |
| Common cold | 59,722 | 1,889 | 777.1 | 499.1 | 2,366 | 1.3 | 10 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 17,823 | 450 | 231.9 | 118.9 | 254 | 0.6 | 1 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 37,816 | 967 | 492.0 | 255.5 | 3,459 | 3.6 | 14 |
| Digestive system conditions | 9,895 | (*) | 128.8 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 4,675 | 336 | 60.8 | 88.8 | 1,012 | 3.0 | 4 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 7,385 | (*) | 96.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 4,769 | (*) | 62.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Other current injuries | 5,651 | (*) | 73.5 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| All other acute conditions | 17,922 | 746 | 233.2 | 197.1 | 1,268 | 1.7 | 5 |

[1] Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population, and work-loss days associated with acute conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Residence and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ | Days per case among currently employed persons |
| | In thousands | | | | In thousands | |
| **Urban** | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 208,582 | 64,316 | 1,989.3 | 1,514.2 | 157,848 | 2.5 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 25,341 | 5,274 | 241.7 | 124.2 | 13,593 | 2.6 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 14,633 | 4,118 | 139.6 | 97.0 | 10,392 | 2.5 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 10,708 | 1,156 | 102.1 | 27.2 | 3,201 | 2.8 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 76,238 | 21,154 | 727.1 | 498.0 | 24,304 | 1.1 |
| Common cold | 61,153 | 17,421 | 583.2 | 410.2 | 19,146 | 1.1 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 15,085 | 3,733 | 143.9 | 87.9 | 5,158 | 1.4 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 45,276 | 16,880 | 431.8 | 397.4 | 47,993 | 2.8 |
| Digestive system conditions | 11,695 | 3,800 | 111.5 | 89.5 | 12,874 | 3.4 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 7,465 | 3,658 | 71.2 | 86.1 | 18,955 | 5.2 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 7,014 | 2,422 | 66.9 | 57.0 | 3,864 | 1.6 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 6,424 | 1,948 | 61.3 | 45.9 | 9,665 | 5.0 |
| Other current injuries | 6,130 | 2,066 | 58.5 | 48.6 | 7,081 | 3.4 |
| All other acute conditions | 22,999 | 7,114 | 219.3 | 167.5 | 19,519 | 2.7 |
| **Rural nonfarm** | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 107,522 | 27,203 | 2,230.5 | 1,640.8 | 56,512 | 2.1 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 14,377 | 2,101 | 298.2 | 126.7 | 3,142 | 1.5 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 6,607 | 1,530 | 137.1 | 92.3 | 2,676 | 1.7 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 7,771 | 571 | 161.2 | 34.4 | 466 | 0.8 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 37,251 | 8,990 | 772.8 | 542.3 | 11,799 | 1.3 |
| Common cold | 28,180 | 7,338 | 584.6 | 442.6 | 9,457 | 1.3 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 9,071 | 1,651 | 188.2 | 99.6 | 2,342 | 1.4 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 24,519 | 7,651 | 508.6 | 461.5 | 20,375 | 2.7 |
| Digestive system conditions | 5,118 | 1,352 | 106.2 | 81.5 | 2,548 | 1.9 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 3,383 | 1,227 | 70.2 | 74.0 | 6,914 | 5.6 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 3,971 | 1,353 | 82.4 | 81.6 | 1,747 | 1.3 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 2,698 | 938 | 56.0 | 56.6 | 450 | 0.5 |
| Other current injuries | 3,146 | 368 | 65.3 | 22.2 | 3,372 | 9.2 |
| All other acute conditions | 13,059 | 3,224 | 270.9 | 194.5 | 6,165 | 1.9 |
| **Rural farm** | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 39,046 | 10,659 | 1,810.7 | 1,436.5 | 27,071 | 2.5 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 2,985 | 411 | 138.4 | 55.4 | 513 | 1.2 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 676 | (*) | 31.3 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 2,309 | (*) | 107.1 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 12,404 | 2,650 | 575.2 | 357.1 | 2,253 | 0.9 |
| Common cold | 10,371 | 2,220 | 480.9 | 299.2 | 1,762 | 0.8 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 2,034 | 430 | 94.3 | 58.0 | 491 | 1.1 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 12,217 | 2,974 | 566.5 | 400.8 | 11,218 | 3.8 |
| Digestive system conditions | 1,776 | 715 | 82.4 | 96.4 | 2,056 | 2.9 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 1,016 | 332 | 47.1 | 44.7 | 3,377 | 10.2 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 2,011 | 755 | 93.3 | 101.8 | 1,773 | 2.3 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 1,217 | 464 | 56.4 | 62.5 | 1,572 | 3.4 |
| Other current injuries | 1,213 | 1,141 | 56.3 | 153.8 | 697 | 0.6 |
| All other acute conditions | 4,207 | 1,216 | 195.1 | 163.9 | 3,612 | 3.0 |

[1]Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

Table 11. Incidence of acute conditions for total and for currently employed population and work-

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifica-

| Geographic region and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ In thousands | Days per case among currently employed persons |
| | In thousands | | | | | |
| **Northeast** | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 91,044 | 25,872 | 2,018.0 | 1,420.4 | 65,041 | 2.5 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 17,094 | 3,885 | 378.9 | 213.3 | 9,905 | 2.5 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 12,546 | 3,552 | 278.1 | 195.0 | 9,232 | 2.6 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 4,548 | 333 | 100.8 | 18.3 | 673 | 2.0 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 37,713 | 10,216 | 835.9 | 560.9 | 12,864 | 1.3 |
| Common cold | 29,839 | 8,458 | 661.4 | 464.4 | 10,219 | 1.2 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 7,873 | 1,758 | 174.5 | 96.5 | 2,645 | 1.5 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 11,356 | 4,051 | 251.7 | 222.4 | 12,998 | 3.2 |
| Digestive system conditions | 4,148 | 1,290 | 91.9 | 70.8 | 3,850 | 3.0 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 2,946 | 1,259 | 65.3 | 69.1 | 6,954 | 5.5 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 3,080 | 872 | 68.3 | 47.9 | 2,281 | 2.6 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 2,072 | 561 | 45.9 | 30.8 | 4,305 | 7.7 |
| Other current injuries | 2,865 | 816 | 63.5 | 44.8 | 3,707 | 4.5 |
| All other acute conditions | 9,770 | 2,920 | 216.6 | 160.3 | 8,177 | 2.8 |
| **North Central** | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions | 100,360 | 28,647 | 1,948.2 | 1,476.9 | 62,823 | 2.2 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases | 8,329 | 782 | 161.7 | 40.3 | 1,988 | 2.5 |
| The "virus" (NOS) | 1,641 | 320 | 31.9 | 16.5 | 566 | 1.8 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 6,688 | 462 | 129.8 | 23.8 | 1,423 | 3.1 |
| Upper respiratory conditions | 34,209 | 8,915 | 664.1 | 459.6 | 8,545 | 1.0 |
| Common cold | 27,343 | 7,384 | 530.8 | 380.7 | 6,863 | 0.9 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions | 6,866 | 1,531 | 133.3 | 78.9 | 1,682 | 1.1 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1] | 27,726 | 9,324 | 538.2 | 480.7 | 21,832 | 2.3 |
| Digestive system conditions | 5,006 | 1,490 | 97.2 | 76.8 | 7,871 | 5.3 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains | 3,381 | 1,311 | 65.6 | 67.6 | 10,102 | 7.7 |
| Open wounds and lacerations | 4,116 | 1,308 | 79.9 | 67.4 | 1,677 | 1.3 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries | 3,392 | 1,251 | 65.8 | 64.5 | 2,641 | 2.1 |
| Other current injuries | 2,876 | 1,152 | 55.8 | 59.4 | 2,122 | 1.8 |
| All other acute conditions | 11,325 | 3,115 | 219.8 | 160.6 | 6,045 | 1.9 |

[1]Includes pneumonia, influenza, acute bronchitis, and other acute conditions of the lower respiratory tract.

loss days associated with acute conditions by geographic region: United States, July 1959-June 1960

tions, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Geographic region and acute condition | Number of acute conditions | | Conditions per 1,000 persons | | Work-loss days associated with acute conditions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Among currently employed persons 17+ | Total | Currently employed 17+ | Number 17+ In thousands | Days per case among currently employed persons |
| | In thousands | | | | | |
| South | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions------- | 103,435 | 29,024 | 1,982.3 | 1,517.2 | 74,002 | 2.5 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases- | 13,138 | 2,374 | 251.8 | 124.1 | 3,450 | 1.5 |
| The "virus" (NOS)---------- | 6,993 | 1,784 | 134.0 | 93.3 | 2,644 | 1.5 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases---------- | 6,144 | 590 | 117.7 | 30.8 | 806 | 1.4 |
| Upper respiratory conditions----- | 34,734 | 8,611 | 665.7 | 450.1 | 12,062 | 1.4 |
| Common cold---------- | 27,908 | 7,275 | 534.9 | 380.3 | 9,830 | 1.4 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions---------- | 6,826 | 1,336 | 130.8 | 69.8 | 2,232 | 1.7 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1]---- | 24,120 | 7,421 | 462.3 | 387.9 | 26,188 | 3.5 |
| Digestive system conditions------ | 6,594 | 2,449 | 126.4 | 128.0 | 4,544 | 1.9 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains---------- | 2,508 | 1,226 | 48.1 | 64.1 | 7,194 | 5.9 |
| Open wounds and lacerations------ | 3,900 | 1,765 | 74.7 | 92.3 | 2,972 | 1.7 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries---------- | 2,262 | 452 | 43.4 | 23.6 | 1,901 | 4.2 |
| Other current injuries---------- | 2,783 | 995 | 53.3 | 52.0 | 4,054 | 4.1 |
| All other acute conditions------- | 13,396 | 3,733 | 256.7 | 195.1 | 11,637 | 3.1 |
| West | | | | | | |
| All acute conditions------- | 60,312 | 18,635 | 2,336.4 | 1,914.8 | 39,564 | 2.1 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases- | 4,142 | 744 | 160.5 | 76.4 | 1,905 | 2.6 |
| The "virus" (NOS)---------- | 735 | 173 | 28.5 | 17.8 | 664 | 3.8 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases---------- | 3,407 | 571 | 132.0 | 58.7 | 1,241 | 2.2 |
| Upper respiratory conditions----- | 19,237 | 5,052 | 745.2 | 519.1 | 4,886 | 1.0 |
| Common cold---------- | 14,614 | 3,862 | 566.1 | 396.8 | 3,454 | 0.9 |
| Other upper respiratory conditions---------- | 4,624 | 1,189 | 179.1 | 122.2 | 1,432 | 1.2 |
| Other respiratory conditions[1]---- | 18,810 | 6,710 | 728.7 | 689.5 | 18,569 | 2.8 |
| Digestive system conditions------ | 2,842 | 639 | 110.1 | 65.7 | 1,215 | 1.9 |
| Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains---------- | 3,028 | 1,421 | 117.3 | 146.0 | 4,997 | 3.5 |
| Open wounds and lacerations------ | 1,900 | 586 | 73.6 | 60.2 | 453 | 0.8 |
| Contusions and superficial injuries---------- | 2,613 | 1,085 | 101.2 | 111.5 | 2,841 | 2.6 |
| Other current injuries---------- | 1,965 | 612 | 76.1 | 62.9 | 1,268 | 2.1 |
| All other acute conditions------- | 5,775 | 1,787 | 223.7 | 183.6 | 3,430 | 1.9 |

Table 12. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by sex: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Selected chronic conditions | Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands) | | | Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year | | | Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Heart conditions | 15,323 | 12,822 | 2,501 | 230.5 | 290.3 | 112.1 | 63 | 52 | 10 |
| High blood pressure | 7,327 | 3,859 | 3,468 | 110.2 | 87.4 | 155.5 | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| Varicose veins | 1,973 | 765 | 1,208 | 29.7 | 17.3 | 54.2 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Hemorrhoids | 5,518 | 3,694 | 1,825 | 83.0 | 83.6 | 81.8 | 23 | 15 | 7 |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | 4,262 | 2,813 | 1,449 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 65.0 | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| Chronic sinusitis | 5,003 | 3,152 | 1,851 | 75.3 | 71.4 | 83.0 | 20 | 13 | 8 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 3,512 | 2,964 | 548 | 52.8 | 67.1 | 24.6 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 3,753 | 2,954 | 799 | 56.5 | 66.9 | 35.8 | 15 | 12 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | 205 | 205 | (*) | 3.1 | 4.6 | (*) | 1 | 1 | (*) |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 2,546 | 1,438 | 1,107 | 38.3 | 32.6 | 49.6 | 10 | 6 | 5 |
| Headache and migraine | 1,718 | 778 | 941 | 25.8 | 17.6 | 42.2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Peptic ulcer | 10,295 | 8,317 | 1,978 | 154.9 | 188.3 | 88.7 | 42 | 34 | 8 |
| Hernia | 6,503 | 6,103 | 401 | 97.8 | 138.2 | 18.0 | 27 | 25 | 2 |
| Diseases of gallbladder | 2,519 | 1,778 | 741 | 37.9 | 40.3 | 33.2 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 8,673 | 6,451 | 2,222 | 130.5 | 146.1 | 99.6 | 35 | 26 | 9 |
| Menstrual disorders | 1,274 | ... | 1,274 | 19.2 | ... | 57.1 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Menopausal disorders | 888 | ... | 888 | 13.4 | ... | 39.8 | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Other conditions of genito-urinary system | 12,555 | 6,659 | 5,896 | 188.9 | 150.8 | 264.3 | 51 | 27 | 24 |
| Skin conditions | 3,347 | 1,009 | 2,338 | 50.4 | 22.8 | 104.8 | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| Anemia and related conditions | 436 | (*) | 402 | 6.6 | (*) | 18.0 | 2 | (*) | 2 |
| Asthma-hay fever | 9,427 | 6,506 | 2,921 | 141.8 | 147.3 | 131.0 | 38 | 27 | 12 |
| All other allergies | 245 | 173 | (*) | 3.7 | 3.9 | (*) | 1 | 1 | (*) |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | 936 | (*) | 863 | 14.1 | (*) | 38.7 | 4 | (*) | 4 |
| Diabetes | 2,180 | 1,891 | 289 | 32.8 | 42.8 | 13.0 | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 9,769 | 7,425 | 2,344 | 147.0 | 168.1 | 105.1 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| Residuals of fractures and dislocations | 3,158 | 2,467 | 691 | 47.5 | 55.9 | 31.0 | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 12,108 | 8,791 | 3,317 | 182.1 | 199.0 | 148.7 | 49 | 36 | 14 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 8,929 | 7,666 | 1,263 | 134.3 | 173.6 | 56.6 | 36 | 31 | 5 |
| Orthopedic impairments | 17,416 | 13,767 | 3,650 | 262.0 | 311.7 | 163.6 | 71 | 56 | 15 |
| All other chronic conditions | 33,924 | 22,601 | 11,321 | 510.3 | 511.7 | 507.5 | 138 | 92 | 46 |

Table 13. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions, work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year, and average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions for selected chronic conditions by age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Selected chronic conditions | Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands) | | | Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year | | | Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of the conditions (work-loss days/245, in thousands) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 25 | 25-44 | 45+ | Under 25 | 25-44 | 45+ | Under 25 | 25-44 | 45+ |
| Heart conditions | (*) | 1,950 | 13,373 | (*) | 65.0 | 499.0 | (*) | 8 | 55 |
| High blood pressure | 240 | 2,395 | 4,692 | 24.8 | 79.8 | 175.1 | 1 | 10 | 19 |
| Varicose veins | 348 | 183 | 1,442 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 53.8 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Hemorrhoids | (*) | 1,839 | 3,680 | (*) | 61.3 | 137.3 | (*) | 8 | 15 |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | (*) | 1,194 | 3,003 | (*) | 39.8 | 112.0 | (*) | 5 | 12 |
| Chronic sinusitis | 209 | 2,359 | 2,435 | 21.6 | 78.6 | 90.9 | 1 | 10 | 10 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 199 | 1,126 | 2,187 | 20.6 | 37.5 | 81.6 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 213 | 1,541 | 1,998 | 22.0 | 51.4 | 74.5 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | (*) | (*) | 136 | (*) | (*) | 5.1 | (*) | (*) | 1 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | (*) | 1,147 | 1,292 | (*) | 38.2 | 48.2 | (*) | 5 | 5 |
| Headache and migraine | (*) | 1,037 | 681 | (*) | 34.6 | 25.4 | (*) | 4 | 3 |
| Peptic ulcer | 470 | 3,285 | 6,540 | 48.6 | 109.5 | 244.0 | 2 | 13 | 27 |
| Hernia | (*) | 1,822 | 4,682 | (*) | 60.7 | 174.7 | (*) | 7 | 19 |
| Diseases of gallbladder | (*) | 969 | 1,550 | (*) | 32.3 | 57.8 | (*) | 4 | 6 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 442 | 4,413 | 3,817 | 45.7 | 147.1 | 142.4 | 2 | 18 | 16 |
| Menstrual disorders | 321 | 563 | 390 | 33.2 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Menopausal disorders | (*) | 394 | 494 | (*) | 13.1 | 18.4 | (*) | 2 | 2 |
| Other conditions of genito-urinary system | 1,136 | 4,431 | 6,988 | 117.4 | 147.7 | 260.7 | 5 | 18 | 29 |
| Skin conditions | 1,065 | 366 | 1,916 | 110.1 | 12.2 | 71.5 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Anemia and related conditions | (*) | (*) | 402 | (*) | (*) | 15.0 | (*) | (*) | 2 |
| Asthma-hay fever | 1,009 | 2,211 | 6,207 | 104.3 | 73.7 | 231.6 | 4 | 9 | 25 |
| All other allergies | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | (*) | 400 | 536 | (*) | 13.3 | 20.0 | (*) | 2 | 2 |
| Diabetes | (*) | 191 | 1,989 | (*) | 6.4 | 74.2 | (*) | 1 | 8 |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 459 | 4,894 | 4,416 | 47.4 | 163.1 | 164.8 | 2 | 20 | 18 |
| Residuals of fractures and dislocations | (*) | 1,240 | 1,919 | (*) | 41.3 | 71.6 | (*) | 5 | 8 |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 192 | 1,254 | 10,662 | 19.8 | 41.8 | 397.8 | 1 | 5 | 44 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 472 | 4,671 | 3,786 | 48.8 | 155.7 | 141.3 | 2 | 19 | 15 |
| Orthopedic impairments | 1,656 | 6,826 | 8,935 | 171.2 | 227.5 | 333.4 | 7 | 28 | 36 |
| All other chronic conditions | 1,077 | 11,654 | 21,192 | 111.3 | 388.5 | 790.7 | 4 | 48 | 86 |

Table 14. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by residence: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Selected chronic conditions | Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands) | | | Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm |
| Heart conditions | 9,930 | 3,899 | 1,494 | 233.8 | 235.2 | 201.3 |
| High blood pressure | 4,709 | 1,506 | 1,112 | 110.9 | 90.8 | 149.9 |
| Varicose veins | 1,088 | 175 | 710 | 25.6 | 10.6 | 95.7 |
| Hemorrhoids | 1,888 | 2,191 | 1,440 | 44.5 | 132.2 | 194.1 |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | 3,121 | 1,070 | (*) | 73.5 | 64.5 | (*) |
| Chronic sinusitis | 2,722 | 1,677 | 604 | 64.1 | 101.2 | 81.4 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 1,916 | 883 | 712 | 45.1 | 53.3 | 96.0 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 1,774 | 533 | 1,445 | 41.8 | 32.1 | 194.7 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | (*) | (*) | 136 | (*) | (*) | 18.3 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1,285 | 1,140 | (*) | 30.3 | 68.8 | (*) |
| Headache and migraine | 975 | 432 | 312 | 23.0 | 26.1 | 42.0 |
| Peptic ulcer | 6,897 | 1,794 | 1,604 | 162.4 | 108.2 | 216.2 |
| Hernia | 3,381 | 1,662 | 1,461 | 79.6 | 100.2 | 196.9 |
| Diseases of gallbladder | 1,373 | 547 | 599 | 32.3 | 33.0 | 80.7 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 4,318 | 3,047 | 1,308 | 101.7 | 183.8 | 176.3 |
| Menstrual disorders | 647 | 500 | 127 | 15.2 | 30.2 | 17.1 |
| Menopausal disorders | 508 | 231 | 150 | 12.0 | 13.9 | 20.2 |
| Other conditions of genitourinary system | 7,125 | 3,269 | 2,161 | 167.7 | 197.2 | 291.2 |
| Skin conditions | 2,570 | 277 | 500 | 60.5 | 16.7 | 67.4 |
| Anemia and related conditions | 289 | (*) | 146 | 6.8 | (*) | 19.7 |
| Asthma-hay fever | 5,062 | 3,075 | 1,289 | 119.2 | 185.5 | 173.7 |
| All other allergies | (*) | 137 | (*) | (*) | 8.3 | (*) |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | 153 | 710 | (*) | 3.6 | 42.8 | (*) |
| Diabetes | 783 | 222 | 1,175 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 158.4 |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 5,997 | 2,515 | 1,257 | 141.2 | 151.7 | 169.4 |
| Residuals of fractures and dislocations | 2,711 | 447 | (*) | 63.8 | 27.0 | (*) |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 5,661 | 1,675 | 4,772 | 133.3 | 101.0 | 643.1 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 5,002 | 2,539 | 1,387 | 117.8 | 153.1 | 186.9 |
| Orthopedic impairments | 11,756 | 3,485 | 2,175 | 276.8 | 210.2 | 293.1 |
| All other chronic conditions | 22,547 | 5,592 | 5,786 | 530.8 | 337.3 | 779.8 |

Table 15. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by family income: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Selected chronic conditions | Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands) | | | Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family income | | | | | |
| | Under $4,000 | $4,000+ | Unknown | Under $4,000 | $4,000+ | Unknown |
| Heart conditions | 6,247 | 7,821 | 1,254 | 318.4 | 184.8 | 276.5 |
| High blood pressure | 3,905 | 3,423 | (*) | 199.0 | 80.9 | (*) |
| Varicose veins | 950 | 1,023 | (*) | 48.4 | 24.2 | (*) |
| Hemorrhoids | 2,092 | 3,355 | (*) | 106.6 | 79.3 | (*) |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | 2,287 | 1,278 | 698 | 116.6 | 30.2 | 153.9 |
| Chronic sinusitis | 1,092 | 3,801 | (*) | 55.7 | 89.8 | (*) |
| Chronic bronchitis | 1,732 | 1,609 | 171 | 88.3 | 38.0 | 37.7 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 984 | 2,531 | 238 | 50.1 | 59.8 | 52.5 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | 205 | (*) | (*) | 10.4 | (*) | (*) |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 291 | 2,255 | (*) | 14.8 | 53.3 | (*) |
| Headache and migraine | 612 | 915 | 191 | 31.2 | 21.6 | 42.1 |
| Peptic ulcer | 4,759 | 4,412 | 1,124 | 242.5 | 104.3 | 247.8 |
| Hernia | 1,840 | 3,803 | 860 | 93.8 | 89.9 | 189.6 |
| Diseases of gallbladder | 739 | 1,086 | 694 | 37.7 | 25.7 | 153.0 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 3,704 | 4,641 | 328 | 188.8 | 109.7 | 72.3 |
| Menstrual disorders | 321 | 839 | (*) | 16.4 | 19.8 | (*) |
| Menopausal disorders | 313 | 575 | (*) | 16.0 | 13.6 | (*) |
| Other conditions of genitourinary system | 4,025 | 7,910 | 620 | 205.1 | 186.9 | 136.7 |
| Skin conditions | 1,275 | 1,997 | (*) | 65.0 | 47.2 | (*) |
| Anemia and related conditions | 436 | (*) | (*) | 22.2 | (*) | (*) |
| Asthma-hay fever | 6,328 | 2,659 | 440 | 322.5 | 62.8 | 97.0 |
| All other allergies | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | 453 | 483 | (*) | 23.1 | 11.4 | (*) |
| Diabetes | 1,153 | 1,026 | (*) | 58.8 | 24.2 | (*) |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 3,794 | 5,511 | 464 | 193.4 | 130.2 | 102.3 |
| Residuals of fractures and dislocations | 1,739 | 1,419 | (*) | 88.6 | 33.5 | (*) |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 9,014 | 2,220 | 874 | 459.4 | 52.5 | 192.7 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 5,360 | 2,441 | 1,128 | 273.2 | 57.7 | 248.7 |
| Orthopedic impairments | 6,144 | 8,509 | 2,763 | 313.1 | 201.1 | 609.1 |
| All other chronic conditions | 12,792 | 19,327 | 1,806 | 651.9 | 456.7 | 398.1 |

Table 16. Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions and work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year for selected chronic conditions by usual activity status: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Selected chronic conditions | Number of work-loss days associated with chronic conditions (in thousands) | | | Work-loss days per 1,000 currently employed persons per year | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Usually working 17+ | Keeping house 17+ | Other 17+ | Usually working 17+ | Keeping house 17+ | Other 17+ |
| Heart conditions | 11,615 | 651 | 3,057 | 198.5 | 156.5 | 807.7 |
| High blood pressure | 5,890 | 847 | 590 | 100.6 | 203.6 | 155.9 |
| Varicose veins | 1,973 | (*) | (*) | 33.7 | (*) | (*) |
| Hemorrhoids | 4,962 | 269 | 287 | 84.8 | 64.6 | 75.8 |
| Other conditions of circulatory system | 2,454 | 137 | 1,671 | 41.9 | 32.9 | 441.5 |
| Chronic sinusitis | 4,903 | (*) | (*) | 83.8 | (*) | (*) |
| Chronic bronchitis | 3,375 | (*) | 137 | 57.7 | (*) | 36.2 |
| Other conditions of respiratory system | 2,259 | 194 | 1,299 | 38.6 | 46.6 | 343.2 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms | (*) | (*) | 136 | (*) | (*) | 35.9 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 2,508 | (*) | (*) | 42.9 | (*) | (*) |
| Headache and migraine | 1,684 | (*) | (*) | 28.8 | (*) | (*) |
| Peptic ulcer | 9,622 | (*) | 673 | 164.4 | (*) | 177.8 |
| Hernia | 6,103 | 401 | (*) | 104.3 | 96.4 | (*) |
| Diseases of gallbladder | 2,142 | (*) | 345 | 36.6 | (*) | 91.1 |
| Other conditions of digestive system | 7,916 | 393 | 363 | 135.3 | 94.4 | 95.9 |
| Menstrual disorders | 1,029 | 142 | (*) | 17.6 | 34.1 | (*) |
| Menopausal disorders | 394 | 494 | (*) | 6.7 | 118.7 | (*) |
| Other conditions of genitourinary system | 10,979 | 1,009 | 567 | 187.6 | 242.5 | 149.8 |
| Skin conditions | 3,347 | (*) | (*) | 57.2 | (*) | (*) |
| Anemia and related conditions | 436 | (*) | (*) | 7.4 | (*) | (*) |
| Asthma-hay fever | 7,767 | 305 | 1,355 | 132.7 | 73.3 | 358.0 |
| All other allergies | (*) | (*) | 175 | (*) | (*) | 46.2 |
| Goiter and other thyroid conditions | 865 | (*) | (*) | 14.8 | (*) | (*) |
| Diabetes | 2,144 | (*) | (*) | 36.6 | (*) | (*) |
| Mental and nervous conditions | 8,010 | 129 | 1,630 | 136.9 | 31.0 | 430.6 |
| Residuals of fractures and dislocations | 2,072 | (*) | 1,086 | 35.4 | (*) | 286.9 |
| Arthritis and rheumatism | 10,048 | 1,134 | 927 | 171.7 | 272.5 | 244.9 |
| Other diseases of muscles and joints | 6,651 | 582 | 1,696 | 113.6 | 139.9 | 448.1 |
| Orthopedic impairments | 12,679 | 1,436 | 3,301 | 216.6 | 345.1 | 872.1 |
| All other chronic conditions | 26,076 | 2,666 | 5,181 | 445.5 | 640.7 | 1,368.8 |

Table 17. Population for currently employed persons by residence, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Residence | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All areas | Urban | Rural nonfarm | Rural farm |
| | Population in thousands | | | |
| **Both sexes** | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 66,473 | 42,474 | 16,579 | 7,420 |
| 17-24 | 9,674 | 6,376 | 2,137 | 1,162 |
| 25-34 | 14,035 | 8,611 | 4,154 | 1,269 |
| 35-44 | 15,963 | 9,770 | 4,535 | 1,658 |
| 45-54 | 14,356 | 9,322 | 3,395 | 1,639 |
| 55-64 | 9,250 | 6,291 | 1,806 | 1,154 |
| 65+ | 3,195 | 2,104 | 553 | 538 |
| **Male** | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 44,167 | 26,993 | 11,479 | 5,694 |
| 17-24 | 5,639 | 3,545 | 1,274 | 820 |
| 25-34 | 9,968 | 5,966 | 3,018 | 983 |
| 35-44 | 10,653 | 6,238 | 3,190 | 1,225 |
| 45-54 | 9,338 | 5,781 | 2,292 | 1,264 |
| 55-64 | 6,344 | 4,115 | 1,297 | 933 |
| 65+ | 2,225 | 1,349 | 407 | 469 |
| **Female** | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,306 | 15,480 | 5,100 | 1,726 |
| 17-24 | 4,035 | 2,831 | 862 | 342 |
| 25-34 | 4,067 | 2,645 | 1,136 | 286 |
| 35-44 | 5,309 | 3,532 | 1,345 | 433 |
| 45-54 | 5,018 | 3,541 | 1,103 | 374 |
| 55-64 | 2,906 | 2,176 | 509 | 221 |
| 65+ | 970 | 756 | 145 | 69 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 18. Population for currently employed persons by region, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Region | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All regions | North-east | North Central | South | West |
| | Population in thousands | | | | |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 66,473 | 18,214 | 19,397 | 19,130 | 9,732 |
| 17-24 | 9,674 | 2,427 | 2,929 | 2,938 | 1,380 |
| 25-34 | 14,035 | 3,808 | 3,990 | 4,239 | 1,997 |
| 35-44 | 15,963 | 4,236 | 4,627 | 4,571 | 2,527 |
| 45-54 | 14,356 | 4,095 | 4,045 | 4,096 | 2,120 |
| 55-64 | 9,250 | 2,800 | 2,755 | 2,434 | 1,261 |
| 65+ | 3,195 | 847 | 1,050 | 852 | 445 |
| **Male** | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 44,167 | 11,855 | 13,448 | 12,405 | 6,458 |
| 17-24 | 5,639 | 1,307 | 1,746 | 1,757 | 829 |
| 25-34 | 9,968 | 2,704 | 2,971 | 2,890 | 1,403 |
| 35-44 | 10,653 | 2,826 | 3,232 | 2,909 | 1,687 |
| 45-54 | 9,338 | 2,531 | 2,817 | 2,627 | 1,362 |
| 55-64 | 6,344 | 1,891 | 1,962 | 1,623 | 867 |
| 65+ | 2,225 | 596 | 720 | 599 | 309 |
| **Female** | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,306 | 6,359 | 5,950 | 6,725 | 3,273 |
| 17-24 | 4,035 | 1,121 | 1,183 | 1,181 | 551 |
| 25-34 | 4,067 | 1,105 | 1,019 | 1,349 | 594 |
| 35-44 | 5,309 | 1,410 | 1,395 | 1,663 | 841 |
| 45-54 | 5,018 | 1,563 | 1,229 | 1,468 | 758 |
| 55-64 | 2,906 | 909 | 793 | 811 | 394 |
| 65+ | 970 | 251 | 331 | 253 | 136 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 19. Population for currently employed persons by family income, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Datn are based on household interviews of the civilinn, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates nre given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Family income | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All incomes | Under $2,000 | $2,000-3,999 | $4,000-6,999 | $7,000+ | Unknown |
| | Population in thousands | | | | | |
| **Both sexes** | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 66,473 | 7,101 | 12,522 | 23,894 | 18,421 | 4,536 |
| 17-24 | 9,674 | 1,393 | 2,149 | 3,204 | 2,296 | 632 |
| 25-34 | 14,035 | 1,078 | 2,618 | 5,946 | 3,675 | 717 |
| 35-44 | 15,963 | 1,166 | 2,503 | 6,220 | 5,114 | 960 |
| 45-54 | 14,356 | 1,359 | 2,543 | 4,820 | 4,496 | 1,138 |
| 55-64 | 9,250 | 1,199 | 1,945 | 3,002 | 2,310 | 795 |
| 65+ | 3,195 | 906 | 764 | 701 | 530 | 294 |
| **Male** | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 44,167 | 4,067 | 7,992 | 16,614 | 12,462 | 3,032 |
| 17-24 | 5,639 | 826 | 1,324 | 1,871 | 1,232 | 386 |
| 25-34 | 9,968 | 693 | 1,843 | 4,420 | 2,519 | 492 |
| 35-44 | 10,653 | 651 | 1,566 | 4,358 | 3,463 | 615 |
| 45-54 | 9,338 | 725 | 1,531 | 3,258 | 3,080 | 744 |
| 55-64 | 6,344 | 645 | 1,204 | 2,179 | 1,739 | 576 |
| 65+ | 2,225 | 526 | 524 | 528 | 429 | 218 |
| **Female** | | | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,306 | 3,034 | 4,530 | 7,280 | 5,959 | 1,504 |
| 17-24 | 4,035 | 567 | 825 | 1,333 | 1,063 | 246 |
| 25-34 | 4,067 | 385 | 775 | 1,526 | 1,156 | 225 |
| 35-44 | 5,309 | 515 | 937 | 1,863 | 1,651 | 344 |
| 45-54 | 5,018 | 634 | 1,012 | 1,562 | 1,416 | 394 |
| 55-64 | 2,906 | 553 | 740 | 823 | 572 | 219 |
| 65+ | 970 | 380 | 240 | 173 | 101 | 76 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 20. Population of currently employed persons by usual activity status, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Sex and age | Usual activity status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All activities | Usually working | Keeping house | Other |
| | Population in thousands | | | |
| Both sexes | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 66,473 | 58,526 | 4,161 | 3,785 |
| 17-24 | 9,674 | 6,920 | 422 | 2,333 |
| 25-34 | 14,035 | 12,776 | 947 | 311 |
| 35-44 | 15,963 | 14,622 | 1,152 | 189 |
| 45-54 | 14,356 | 13,241 | 873 | 242 |
| 55-64 | 9,250 | 8,525 | 458 | 267 |
| 65+ | 3,195 | 2,441 | 310 | 444 |
| Male | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 44,167 | 41,356 | ... | 2,810 |
| 17-24 | 5,639 | 4,161 | ... | 1,478 |
| 25-34 | 9,968 | 9,680 | ... | 288 |
| 35-44 | 10,653 | 10,478 | ... | 176 |
| 45-54 | 9,338 | 9,116 | ... | 222 |
| 55-64 | 6,344 | 6,090 | ... | 254 |
| 65+ | 2,225 | 1,832 | ... | 392 |
| Female | | | | |
| All ages-17+ | 22,306 | 17,170 | 4,161 | 975 |
| 17-24 | 4,035 | 2,759 | 422 | 854 |
| 25-34 | 4,067 | 3,097 | 947 | 23 |
| 35-44 | 5,309 | 4,144 | 1,152 | 13 |
| 45-54 | 5,018 | 4,126 | 873 | 20 |
| 55-64 | 2,906 | 2,436 | 458 | 13 |
| 65+ | 970 | 609 | 310 | 52 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 21. Total population and currently employed population by demographic characteristic: United States, July 1959-June 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

| Characteristic | Total population | Currently employed-17+ |
|---|---|---|
| | Population in thousands | |
| Total | 174,621 | 66,473 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male | 84,979 | 44,167 |
| Female | 89,642 | 22,306 |
| **Age** | | |
| Under 25 | 78,371 | 9,674 |
| 25-44 | 45,410 | 29,998 |
| 45+ | 50,841 | 26,801 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northeast | 45,115 | 18,214 |
| North Central | 51,514 | 19,397 |
| South | 52,179 | 19,130 |
| West | 25,814 | 9,732 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 104,853 | 42,474 |
| Rural nonfarm | 48,205 | 16,579 |
| Rural farm | 21,564 | 7,420 |
| **Usual activity status** | | |
| Usually working | 61,311 | 58,526 |
| Keeping house | 36,456 | 4,161 |
| Other | 76,854 | 3,785 |
| **Family income** | | |
| Under $4,000 | 58,039 | 19,622 |
| $4,000+ | 101,705 | 42,315 |
| Unknown | 14,877 | 4,536 |

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

# APPENDIX I

# TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

## Background of This Report

This report on Currently Employed Persons is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is one of the major parts of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, health insurance coverage, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing during the period July 1959-June 1960.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U. S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels.

## Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households in the sample. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus, the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—Over the 12-month period ending June 1960, the sample included approximately 125,000 persons from 38,000 households in 6,400 segments. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample; conducts the field interviewing, acting as the collecting agent for the Public Health Service; and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 50 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week as well as characteristics of the population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U. S. population for that calendar quarter.

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons with a specific chronic condition, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as the number of bed-disability days, a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For the disability-day items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two cal-

endar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances, the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

### General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics such as rates and percent distributions are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the over-all totals by age and sex, mentioned above, the population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

### Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this Appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of work loss experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence, and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is two weeks.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented. Those shown are charts for aggregates and percentages based on four calendar quarters of data collection.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide" on page 38, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. Estimates of aggregates: Approximate relative standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, or the number of disability days are obtained from appropriate curves on page 39. The number of persons in the total U. S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution: Relative standard errors of percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on pages 40, 41, and 42. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator: (Not required for statistics presented in this report.)

Rule 4. Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator: This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of days of work loss per person per year, several of the days included in the numerator could be assigned to a person (one unit) in the denominator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U. S. population, or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

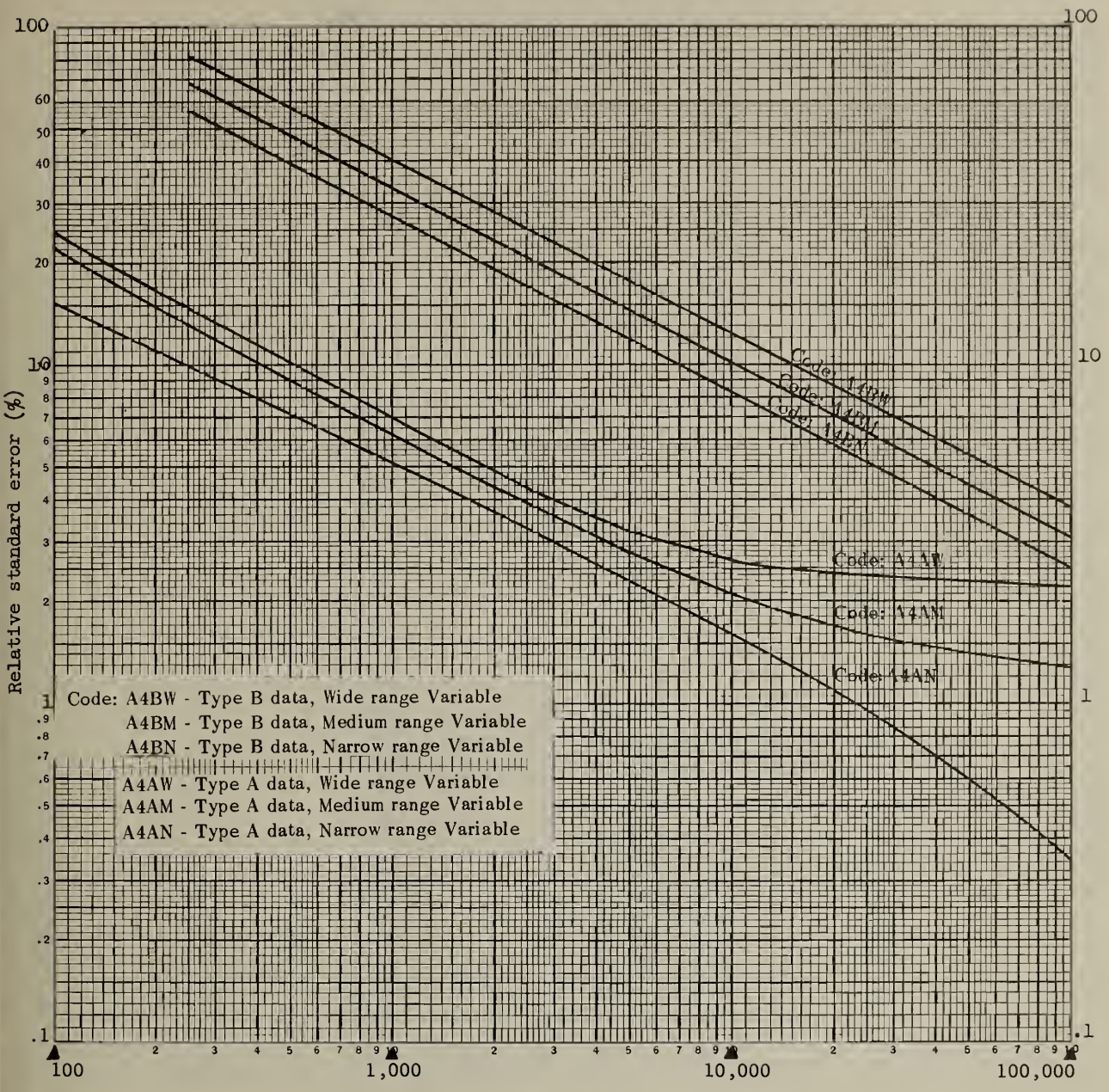
(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound, and often will overstate the error.

# Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A = aggregate, P = percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic as described on page 36; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 36.

| Statistic | Use: Rule | Code on page |
|---|---|---|
| Number of: | | |
| Currently employed persons, by any characteristic | 1 | A4AN 39 |
| Work-loss days | 1 | A4BW 39 |
| Acute conditions, total or by diagnostic category | 1 | A4BN 39 |
| Chronic conditions, except by diagnostic category | 1 | A4AM 39 |
| Persons in the U. S. population, or total number of persons in any age-sex category | Not subject to sampling error | |
| Percentage distribution of: | | |
| Currently employed persons | 2 | P4AN-M 40 |
| Work-loss days | 2 | P4BW 42 |
| Acute conditions | 2 | P4BN-M 41 |
| Chronic conditions | 2 | P4AN-M 40 |
| Prevalence rates for chronic conditions: | | |
| Per 1,000 total U. S. population | 4(a) | A4AM 39 |
| Per 1,000 currently employed persons | 4(b) | Numer.: A4AM 39; Denom.: A4AN 39 |
| Incidence rates for acute conditions: | | |
| Per 1,000 total U. S. population or per 1,000 persons in any age-sex group of the total U. S. population | 4(a) | A4BN 39 |
| Per 1,000 persons in any other population group | 4(b) | Numer.: A4BN 39; Denom.: A4AN 39 |
| Number of work-loss days per year: | | |
| Per currently employed person | 4(b) | Numer.: A4BW 39; Denom.: A4AN 39 |
| Per case for acute conditions | 4(b) | Numer.: A4BW 39; Denom.: A4BN 39 |
| Average number of currently employed persons absent from work each day because of an acute or chronic condition | 1 | A4BW (with value for number of work days lost because of the condition read from the curve). 39 |

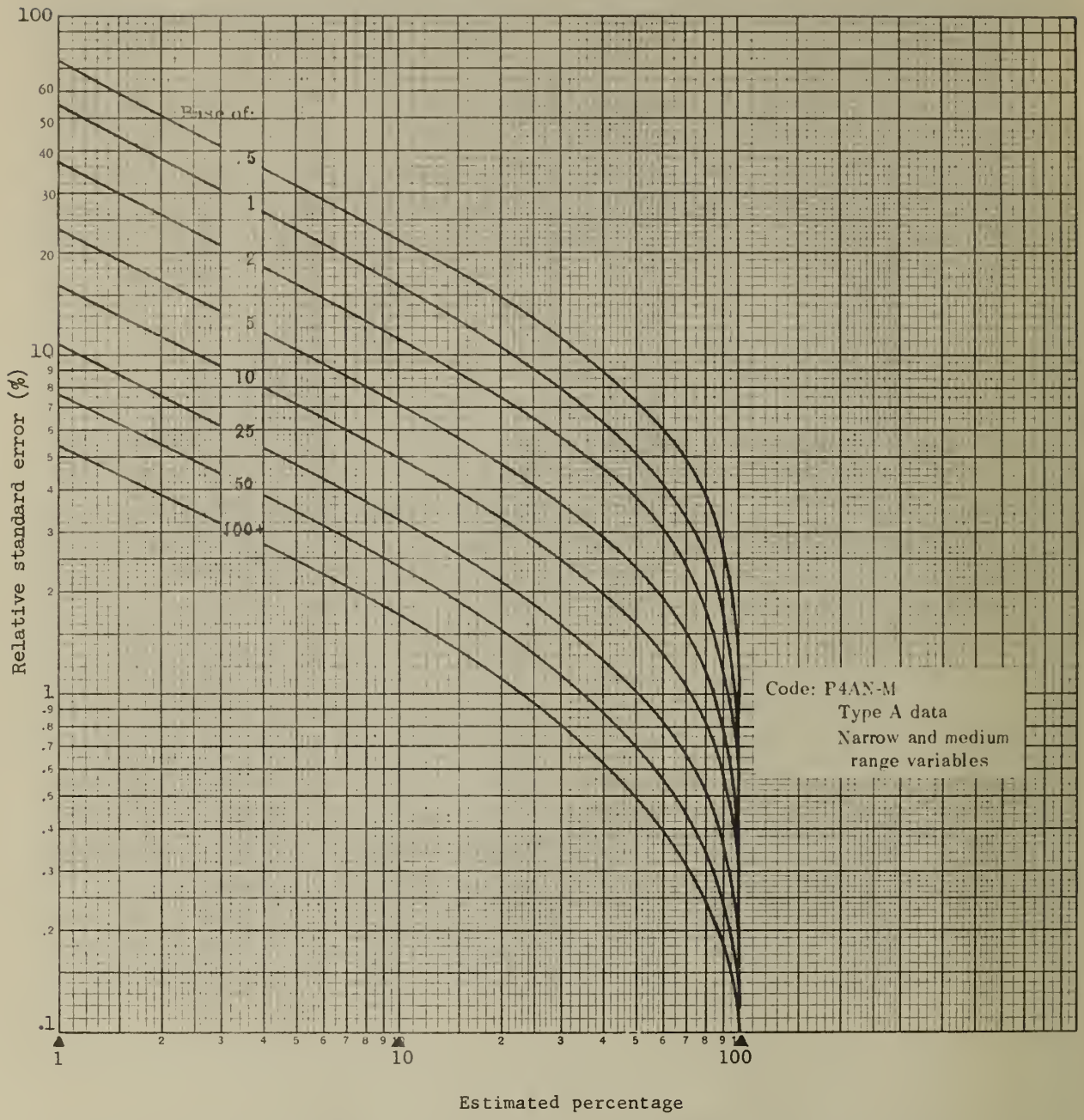
Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges




Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range

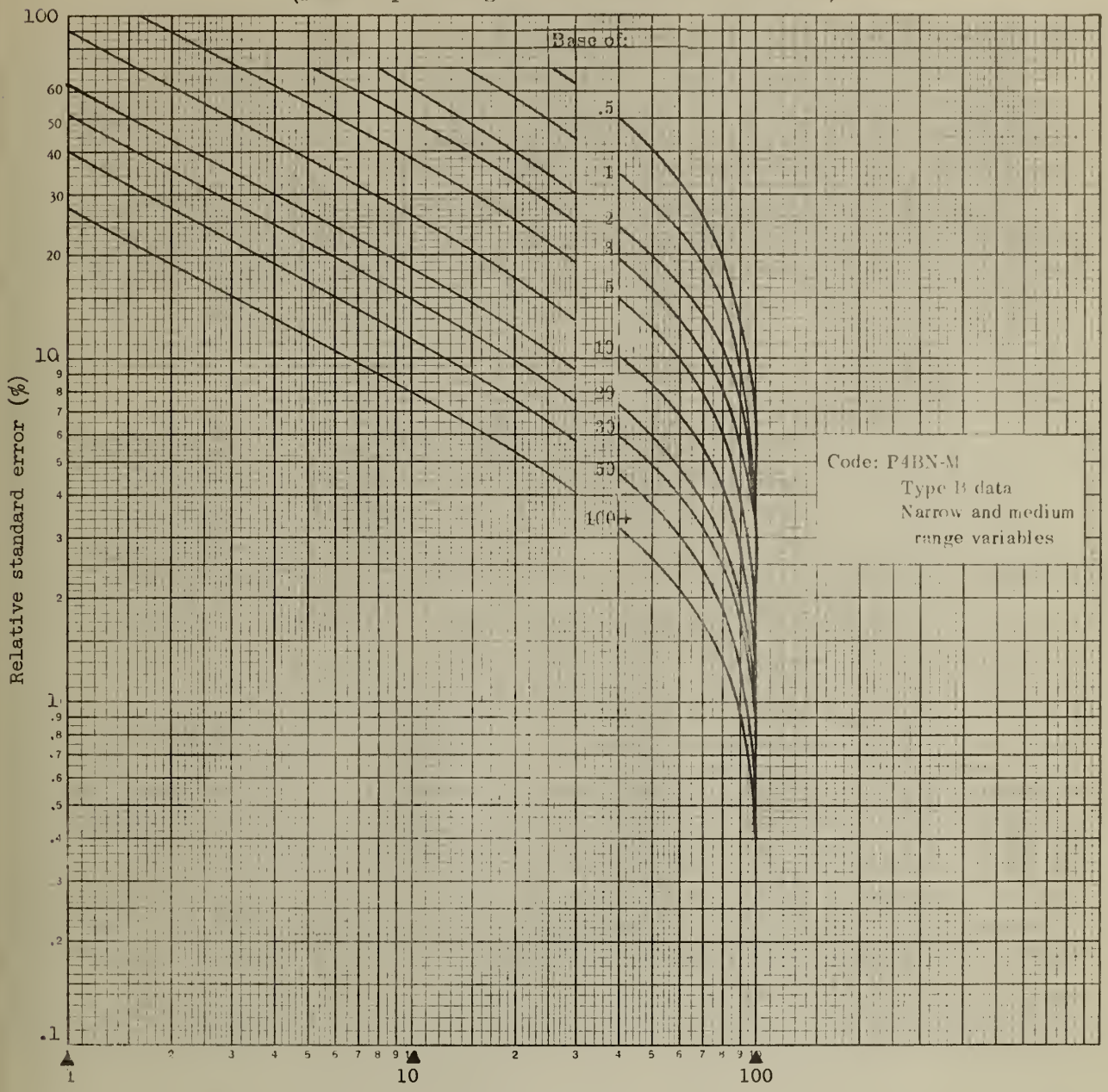
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)




Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

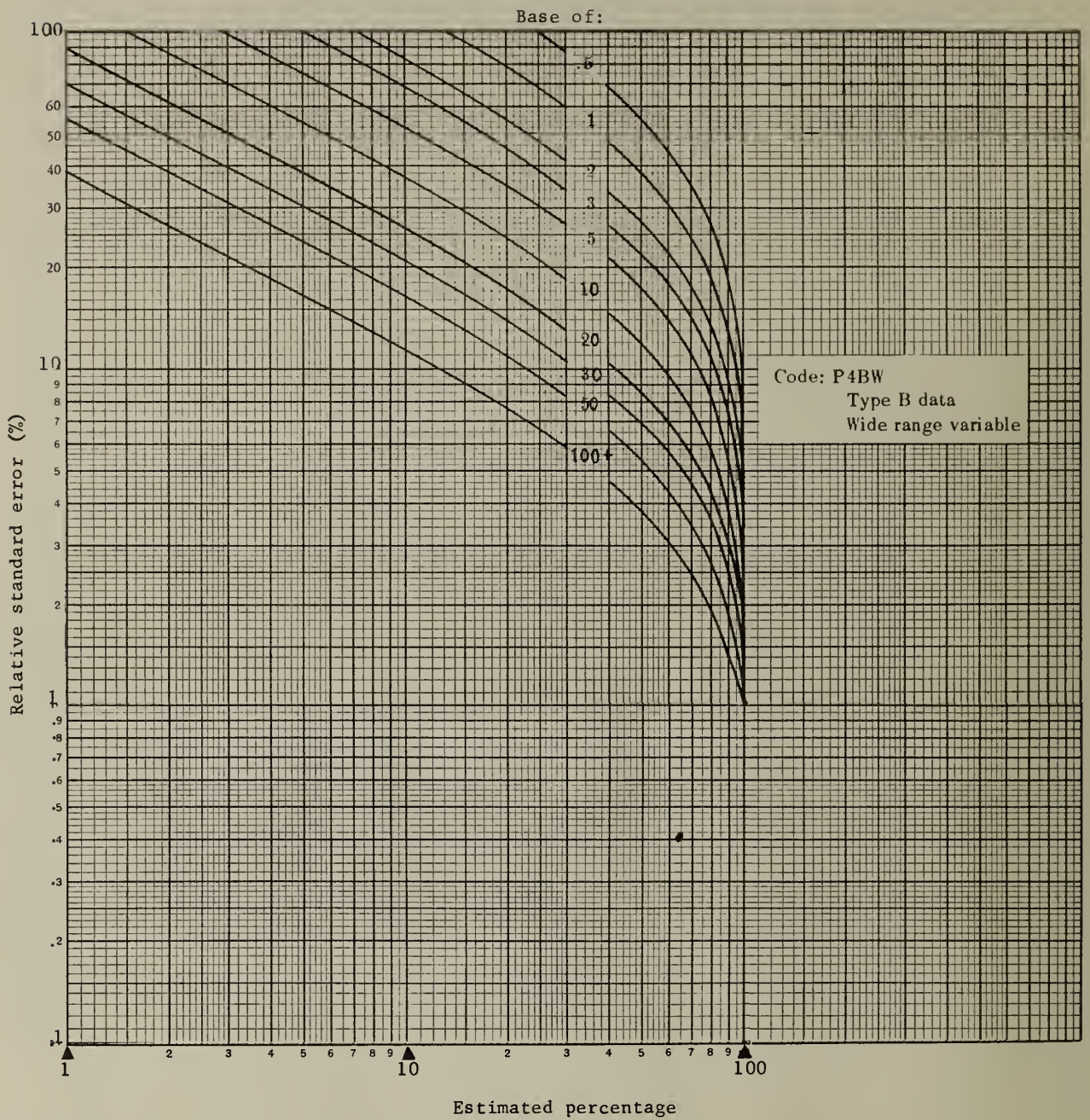
Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type B data, Narrow and Medium range

(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)




Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 17.0 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 17.0 percent or 3.4 percentage points.

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type B data, Wide range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)




Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 24.5 percent (read from scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 24.5 percent or 4.9 percentage points.

# APPENDIX II

## DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

### Economic and Demographic Terms

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the two-week period covered by the interview they either worked at, or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else, self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice, and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are also considered as currently employed if (1) they had some formal arrangements for being called to work, such as having made arrangements with a union hiring hall to be called for work when it became available or (2) they were repeatedly called upon to work by a particular employer or group of employers, e.g., a woman who did babysitting for a number of different families.

Persons excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (3) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

Usual activity status.—All persons are classified according to their usual activity status during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "usual" activity status, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of usual activity status are: usually working, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. First, the responses concerning usual activity status are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to identify crudely certain population groups which may have differing health problems. Second, the figures represent the usual activity status over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. Usually working includes persons 17 years of age or older who are paid employees; self employed in their own business, profession, or in farming; or unpaid employees in a family business or farm. Persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay are not considered "usually working."
2. Usually keeping house includes female persons 17 years of age or older whose major activity is described as "keeping house" and who cannot be classified as "working."
3. The Other group in this report includes all persons under 17 years of age; males 17 years of age or older not classified as "working," females 17 years of age and older not classified as "working" or "keeping house," and persons who are retired. Retired persons are defined as those 45 years of age and over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 45 years of age or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, and so forth.

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Residence.—Residence is the term used to signify the division of the United States into urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations. The definition of urban and rural areas is the same as that used in the 1950 Census.

Urban.—The urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "Towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

Rural farm.—The rural-farm population includes all rural residents living on farms. In deciding whether the members of a household live on

a farm or ranch, the statement of the respondent is accepted with the following exceptions. Persons who pay cash rent for house and yard only are classified as nonfarm even if the surrounding area is farm land. Furthermore, all persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps which are located in farm areas are classified as nonfarm.

Rural nonfarm.—The rural-nonfarm population includes all of the remaining rural population.

Region.—For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

| Region | States Included |
|---|---|
| Northeast | Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania |
| North Central | Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas |
| South | Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas |
| West | Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii |

### Terms Relating to Conditions

Condition.—A condition is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as, whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions, except impairments, are coded by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview-type survey.

Chronic condition.—A condition is considered to be chronic if (1) it is described by the respondent in terms of one of the chronic diseases on the "Check List of Chronic Conditions" or in terms of one of the types of impairments on the "Check List of Impairments," or (2) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than three months before the week of the interview.

Impairment.—Impairments are chronic or permanent defects, usually static in nature, resulting from disease, injury, or congenital malformation. They represent decrease or loss of ability to perform various functions, particularly those of the musculoskeletal system and the sense organs. All impairments are classified by means of a special supplementary code for impairments. Hence, code numbers for impairments in the International Classification of Diseases are not used. In the Supplementary Code impairments are grouped according to the type of functional impairment and etiology.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months and which has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are the conditions which had their onset during the two weeks prior to the interview week and which involved either medical attention or restricted activity during that two-week period.

Injury condition.—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is an acute condition of the type that is classified to the nature of injury code numbers (N800-N999) in the International Classification of Diseases. In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes include: effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term injury is used to cover all of these.

As in the case of other acute conditions, acute injury conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attendance are excluded from the statistics.

Work-loss day.—A day is counted as lost from work if the person would have been going to work at a job or business that day but instead lost the entire work day because of an illness or an injury. If the person's regular work day is less than a whole day and the entire work day was lost, it would be counted as a whole work day lost. Work-loss days are determined only for currently employed persons. (See definition of "Currently employed persons.")

Person-days of work loss.—Person-days of work loss are work-loss days experienced by any one person. The sum of days for all persons in a group represents an unduplicated count of all days of work loss for the group.

Condition-days of work loss.—Condition days of work loss are work-loss days associated with any one condition. Since any particular work-loss day may be associated with more than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of work loss. (See definition of "Person-days of work loss.")

# APPENDIX III

## QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U. S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.

**CONFIDENTIAL** - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 482, 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 164

FORM HHS-3
14-17-581

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

**NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY**

1. Questionnaire ____ of ____ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location

(b) Mailing address if not shown in (a)

3. Iden. Code | 4. Sub-sample weight | 5. Sample | 6. PSU Number | 7. Segment No. | 8. Serial No.

9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(c) Type of living quarters: ☐ Dwelling unit ☐ Other | (d) Name of Special Dwelling Place | Code

10. What is the telephone number here? ☐ No phone

11. In case I've overlooked anything, what is the best time to call?

12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Ask at all units except apartment houses

14. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

**INSTRUCTIONS**

If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.

**15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS**

| Item | | | 1 | Com. | 2 | Com. | 3 | Com. | 4 | Com. | 5 | Com. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Entire household | | Date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Time | | | | | | | | | | |
| Callbacks for individual respondents | Col. No. ____ | Date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Time | | | | | | | | | | |

**16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW**

| TYPE | A | B | C | Z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reason: | ☐ Refusal<br>☐ No one at home-repeated calls<br>☐ Temporarily absent<br>☐ Other (Specify) | ☐ Vacant - non-seasonal<br>☐ Vacant - seasonal<br>☐ Usual residence elsewhere<br>☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other (Specify) | ☐ Demolished<br>☐ In sample by mistake<br>☐ Eliminated in sub-sample<br>☐ Other (Specify) | Interview not obtained for:<br>Cols. ____ ____ ____ ____<br>because: |

Comments on non-interview

17. Signature of Interviewer | 18. Code

Special instructions or notes

---

1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) — Last name (1)
(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) — First name and initial
(c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →
(d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →
(e) Is there anyone else staying here now? ☐ No ☐ Yes (List) →
(f) Do any of the people in this household have a home elsewhere? ☐ No (leave on questionnaire) ☐ Yes (If not a household member, delete)

2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head, for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.) — Relationship: Head

3. How old were you on your last birthday? — Age ☐ Under 1 year

4. Race (Check one box for each person) — ☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other

5. Sex (Check one box for each person) — ☐ Male ☐ Female

If 17 years old or over, ask:
6. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person) — ☐ Under 17 years ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated ☐ Never married

If 17 years old or over, ask:
7. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None") — ☐ Under 17 years; Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8; High: 1 2 3 4; College 1 2 3 4 5+; ☐ None

If Male and 17 years old or over, ask:
8. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? — ☐ Fem or und. 17 yrs. ☐ Yes ☐ No
If "Yes," ask:
(b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? (If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire) → ☐ Yes ☐ No
(c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only? — ☐ War ☐ Peace-time only
If "War," ask:
(d) During which war did you serve? — ☐ WW II ☐ Korean ☐ Other
If "Peace-time" only, ask:
(e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

If 17 years old or over, ask:
9. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months--
(For males): working, or doing something else?
(For females): working, keeping house, or doing something else? — ☐ Under 17 years ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else
If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask:
(b) Are you retired? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Working," in q. 9(a), ask:
10 (a) Were you working last week or the week before? — ☐ Yes ☐ No
If any entry in q. 9 (a) besides "Working," ask:
(b) Did you work at a job or business at any time last week or the week before?
If "No" in q. 10 (a) or 10 (b), ask:
(c) Even though you did not work last week or the week before, do you have a job or business? — ☐ Yes ☐ No

NOTE: Beginning with question 11 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended last Sunday)?<br>(a) What was the matter?<br>(b) Anything else? | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 12 Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)?<br>(a) For what condition(s)?<br>(b) Anything else? | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 13. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?<br>(a) What were they?<br>(b) Anything else? | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 14. Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that was still bothering you last week or the week before?<br>(a) How did it bother you?<br>(b) Anything else? | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time?<br>(a) What are they?<br>(b) Anything else? | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 16. Has anyone in the family - you, your - -, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?<br>(Read Card A, condition by condition, record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person) | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| 17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?<br>(Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person) | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| R | Show to each person's column who responded for questions 11-17-If person responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. | ☐ Responded for self-entirely<br>☐ Responded for self-partly<br>Col. No. ____ was respondent |

## Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

| Line number | Col. No. of Person | Question number | Did you EVER at any time talk to a doctor about ...? | What did the doctor say it was? - - - did he give it a medical name?<br>For an injury ask:<br>What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?<br>(Also, fill Table A)<br>(Record present effects of earlier injuries in Table I and the accident itself in Table A)<br>(If doctor not talked to record respondent's description) | What was the cause of ...?<br>(This column to be asked if entry in Col. (d-1) is an impairment or a Symptom or<br>If entry in Col. (d-1) is from q. 14 or q. 17)<br>(If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) | If eye trouble of any kind and 6 years old or over, ask:<br>Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses? | What kind of ... trouble is it?<br>Ask only for:<br>Any entry in Col. (d-1) or (d-2) that includes the words<br>"Trouble"<br>"Condition"<br>"Disease"<br>and, also for any entry of:<br>"Allergy"<br>"Anemia"<br>"Arthritis"<br>"Asthma"<br>"Mental" (any mention of)<br>"Rheumatism"<br>"Stroke"<br>"Tumor" (of eyes, growths) | What part of the body is affected?<br>Ask only for:<br>Impairments<br>Injuries<br>Abscesses, boils infections, inflammation, sores, ulcers<br>Aches, pains, soreness, weakness<br>Bleeding or blood clots<br>Cancer, tumor eyes or growths<br>Neuralgia or neuritis<br>Head - (Skull, scalp or face)<br>Spine - (Upper, middle or or back lower)<br>Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist hand)<br>Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) | LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did ... cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day?<br>Check one<br>No / Yes<br>(Go to Col. (g)) | How many days, including the Saturdays and Sundays? | How many of these ... days were you in bed all or most of the day? | If 6-16 years old ask<br>How many days did ... keep you from school last week or the week before? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d-1) | (d-2) | (d-3) | (d-4) | (d-5) | (e) (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) |
| 1 | | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | x | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | | | Days | ____ Days or ☐ None | ____ Days or ☐ None |

## Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

| Line number | Col. No. of person | Question No. | When did you enter the hospital? (Month, year) | How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left? | To interviewer: How many of these - - days were in the past 12 months? | To interviewer: Will you need to ask cols. (f) and (g)? | To interviewer: How many of these - - days were last week or the week before? | To interviewer: Was this person still in the hospital on last Sunday night? | What did they say at the hospital the condition was - - did they give it a medical name?<br>(If "they" didn't say, ask):<br>What did the last doctor you talked to say it was?<br>(Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I)<br>(If condition from accident or injury, also fill Table A) | Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital?<br>If "Yes,"<br>(a) What was the name of the operation?<br>(b) Any other operations? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | (f) | (g) | (h) | (i) | (j) |
| 1 | | | Mo: ____<br>Yr: ____ | Days | ☐ All or ____ Days | ☐ Yes ☐ No | ____ Days ☐ None | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No |

## Table A - (Accidents and Injuries)

Line No. from Table I: ____

1. When did it happen? Year ____ (If the year is 1959 or 1960, also enter the month)
Month ____
☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?
☐ Accident happened last week or the week before

3.(a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to c ?)
(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? ☐ Yes (more than one) ☐ No
(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Go to c ?)

4. Were you outside the vehicle, getting in or out of it, a passenger or were you the driver?
1. ☐ Outside 2. ☐ Getting in or out 3. ☐ Passenger 4. ☐ Driver

**If "Outside"**

5. (a) How did the accident happen?
1. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person riding on bicycle, in streetcar, on railroad train, on horse-drawn vehicle
2. ☐ Collision between motor vehicle and person who was walking, running, or standing
3. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(b) What kind of motor vehicle was involved?
1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(Go to question 8)

**If "Getting in or out," "Passenger" or "Driver"**

6. (a) How did the accident happen?
1. ☐ Collision with another motor vehicle on roadway
2. ☐ Collision with some other object on roadway (Specify object) ____
3. ☐ Came to sudden stop on roadway
4. ☐ Ran off roadway
5. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(b) What kind of motor vehicle were you in (getting in) (getting out of) when the accident happened?
1. ☐ Car 2. ☐ Taxi 3. ☐ Bus 4. ☐ Truck 5. ☐ Motorcycle 6. ☐ Other (Specify) ____
(Go to question 8)

18. (a) I have some questions about health insurance. We don't want to include insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, but we are interested in all other kinds. Do you, your..., have insurance that pays all or part of the bills when you go to the hospital? — ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

If "Yes,"

(b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans? — Name(s)

(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)?
(Check "Yes," in 18(e) for each person covered)

(d) Does the plan (either plan) pay any part of the surgeon's bill for an operation? — ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

19. (a) Again excluding insurance that pays ONLY for accidents, do you, your... have insurance that pays all or part of the bill for doctors' visits at home or at his office? If "Yes," — ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

(b) What is the name of the plan (or plans)? Any other plans? — Name(s)

(c) Who is covered by this plan (each plan)?
(Check "Yes," in 19(p) for each person covered)

R: q. 18, 19 — Enter in each person's column whether or not he responded for himself for questions 18 and 19 and if he did not, (1) show the column number of the person who responded for him or (2) the fact that a Form NHS-3(a) which covered him was left. — ☐ Responded for self; Col. No. ___ was respondent; ☐ Form NHS-3 (a) left

20.(a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? — ☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No

If "Yes,"

(b) How many times were you in the hospital? — ___ No. of times

21. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitorium? — ☐ Yes (Table II) ☐ No

If "Yes,"

(b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitorium? — ___ No. of times

22. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc. — Group No.

## Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND INJURIES

| If "Yes," in q. 10(a), 10(b) or 10(c), ask: | Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? | | | To Interviewer: | Did you first notice... (did it happen) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? | How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? | Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? | About how many days during the past (2 months, has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day? | If 1 or more in Col. (q-1) and "No" in Col. (e), ask: | Ask after completing last condition for each person: | | | | | If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (t) ask: | | If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (t) ask: | Line number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many days did ... keep you from work last week or the week before? | Check one: Before 3 mos. / During 3 mos. (Go to col. (n)) | | Did ... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before? | If col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP | | | | | How many of these days were during last week or the week before? | Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best in terms of health. (Show Card C-F, as appropriate) | If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (f): Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about? | If "Yes" in col. (e) Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named) | How long have you been ...? (Insert the words of the statement selected) | If 17 years old or over, ask: Were you working at a job or business up to that time? | | Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G) | |
| (j) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (nn) | (o) | (n) | (p) | (q-1) | (q-2) | (r) | (s) | (t) | (u) | (v) | (w) | | |
| ___Days or ☐ None | | | ☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks. | | No. ___ Yr. ☐ Before ☐ Birth | ___Mos. ___Yrs. ☐ No. Dr. | ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Dr. | ___Days or ☐ None | ___Days or ☐ None | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ___Mos. ___Yrs. | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | | 1 |

## Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

| What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city and State; if city not known, enter County) | For completed hospitalizations only ("No" in Col. (g)): Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance? | If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs? | If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l), ask: Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind? | What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance? | Who carries the cost of this insurance--that is, who pays the premium? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | (k) | (l) | (m) | (n) | (o) |
| | ☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No | ☐ Yes (Skip to col. n) ☐ No | ☐ Yes ☐ No (Stop) | ☐ Under ½ ☐ ½ up to ¾ ☐ ¾ or more | ☐ Family member(s) ☐ Employer ☐ Union, clubs, etc. ☐ Other (Specify) |

7. How did the accident happen?

A. 1. ☐ Any injury involving a uncontrolled fire or explosion
2. ☐ Any injury involving the discharge of a firearm
3. ☐ Any injury from an accident involving a non-motor vehicle in motion (streetcar, railroad train, airplane, boat, bicycle, horse-drawn vehicle)
4. ☐ Any injury inflicted by machinery (belt or motor driven) while in operation (Specify type) ___
5. ☐ Any injury inflicted by edge or point of knife, scissors, nail or other cutting or piercing implement
6. ☐ Any injury inflicted by foreign body in eye, windpipe, or other orifices
7. ☐ Any injury inflicted by animal or insect
8. ☐ Any injury inflicted by poisonous substance swallowed (Specify substance) ___

C. 9. ☐ Fall on stairs or steps or from a height
10. ☐ All other falls
11. ☐ Bumped into object or person (covers all collisions between persons including striking, punching, kicking, etc.)
12. ☐ Struck by moving object (include objects held in own hand or hand of other person, also falling, flying or thrown objects)
13. ☐ Handling or stepping on sharp or rough object (includes wounds from splinters, broken glass, etc.)
14. ☐ Caught in, pinched or crushed (i.e., between two moving objects or between a moving and a stationary object)
15. ☐ Came in contact with hot object or substance or open flame
16. ☐ Lifting or other exertion
17. ☐ Tripping, stumbling, etc.

D. 18. ☐ Other (Specify how accident happened) ___

8.(a) Where did the accident happen--at home or some other place?
1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:
(b) What kind of place was it?
3. ☐ Street and highway 6. ☐ School, (including school premises)
4. ☐ Farm 7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
5. ☐ Industrial place and premises 8. ☐ Other (Specify) ___

9. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?
1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Card A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Chack List of Chronic Conditions

1. Asthma
2. Hay fever
3. Tuberculosis
4. Chronic bronchitis
5. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
6. Rheumatic fever
7. Hardening of the arteries
8. High blood pressure
9. Heart trouble
10. Stroke
11. Trouble with varicose veins
12. Hemorrhoids or piles
13. Tumor, cyst or growth
14. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
15. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Arthritis or rheumatism
19. Mental illness
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Chack List of Salected Impairmants

1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
2. Serious trouble with seeing, even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speach defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm --- toes, foot, or leg
6. Cerebral palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Condition present since birth

Card C

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all at present.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all at present.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all at present time.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencias.
2. Abla to go outside but need tha halp of anothar parson in getting around outsida.
3. Able to go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Family income during past 12 months

Group 1. Under $500 (including loss)
Group 2. $500 - $999
Group 3. $1,000 - $1,999
Group 4. $2,000 - $2,999
Group 5. $3,000 - $3,999
Group 6. $4,000 - $4,999
Group 7. $5,000 - $6,999
Group 8. $7,000 - $9,999
Group 9. $10,000 and over

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 O - 632418

## SELECTED REPORTS FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Public Health Service Publication No. 584


Series A (Program descriptions, survey designs, [illegible])

No. 1. Origin and Program of the U. S. Natio
No. 2. The Statistical Design of the Health I
No. 3. Concepts and Definitions in the Heal

Series B (Health Interview Survey results by topi[illegible])

No. 6. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Ass
No. 7. Hospitalization, Patients Discharged
No. 8. Persons Injured by Class of Accident
No. 9. Impairments by Type, Age, and Sex, U
No. 10. Disability Days, United States, July
No. 11. Limitation of Activity and Mobility D
No. 12. Chronic Respiratory Conditions Repor
No. 13. Heart Conditions and High Blood Pres
No. 14. Dental Care, Interval and Frequency
No. 15. Dental Care, Volume of Visits, Unite
No. 16. Types of Injuries, Incidence and Ass
No. 17. Peptic Ulcers Reported in Interviews,
No. 18. Acute Conditions, Incidence and Ass
No. 19. Volume of Physician Visits, United S
No. 20. Arthritis and Rheumatism Reported in
No. 21. Diabetes Reported in Interviews, Unit
No. 22. Loss of Teeth, United States, July 19
No. 23. Acute Conditions, Geographic Distribution, United States, July 1958-June 1959. 30 cents.
No. 24. Acute Conditions, Seasonal Variations, United States, July 1957-June 1960. 35 cents
No. 25. Hernias Reported in Interviews, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 25 cents.
No. 26. Interim Report on Health Insurance, United States, July-December 1959. 45 cents.
No. 27. Distribution and Use of Hearing Aids, Wheel Chairs, Braces, and Artificial Limbs, United States, July 1958-June 1959. 25 cents.
No. 28. Persons Receiving Care at Home, United States, July 1958-June 1959. 30 cents.
No. 29. Disability Days, United States, July 1959-June 1960. 40 cents.
No. 30. Proportion of Hospital Bill Paid By Insurance, Patients Discharged From Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, July 1958-June 1960. 40 cents.
No. 31. Duration of Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1959-June 1960. 30 cents.
No. 32. Hospital Discharges and Length of Stay: Short-Stay Hospitals, United States, 1958-1960.

Series C (Health Interview Survey results for population groups)

No. 1. Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958. 35 cents.
No. 2. Veterans, Health and Medical Care, United States, July 1957-June 1958. 40 cents.
No. 3. The Hawaii Health Survey, Description and Selected Results, Oahu, Hawaii, October 1958-September 1959. 40 cents.
No. 4. Older Persons, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 45 cents.
No. 5. Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Regions and Urban-Rural Residence, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 35 cents.
No. 6. Selected Health Characteristics by Area, Geographic Divisions and Large Metropolitan Areas, United States, July 1957-June 1959. 35 cents.
No. 7. Currently Employed Persons, Illness and Work-Loss Days, United States, July 1959-June 1960.

Series [illegible]

No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]
No. [illegible]

[illegible]istory Techniques, 30 cents.
[illegible]urveys. 35 cents.
[illegible] of Life. 30 cents.
[illegible]ealth Interview Survey. 50 cents.
[illegible] With Medical Records. 45 cents.
[illegible]ealth Examination Survey. 35 cents.
[illegible]scular Examination. 30 cents.



### Catalog Card

Public Health Service Publication No. 584-C7

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 35 cents